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To the author of the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Perthſhire, July* 31.

IN our American diſpute, the right of the caſe is too little the ſubject of diſcuſſion. Allow me to conſider one capital queſtion, which ſeems not to be thoroughly underſtood.

It is ſaid, that the taxes we pay are our own money, and a free gift. — This is at leaſt an impropriety of expreſſion. For the taxes we pay, we get value, in protection, ſecurity, and liberty. Theſe we have hitherto enjoyed as full value for what taxes we have paid; and it is on condition that theſe be continued, that our taxes are continued. Gifts are acts of charity or generoſity, not of ſtrict juſtice: but when one gets full value for his money, he can with no propriety be ſaid to make a preſent of it; no more than when he pays ſtipulated wages to his ſervant, or fees to his lawyer or phyſician, or the price of goods purchaſed, or the full ſum of a loan, with legal intereſt. — For our protection fleets and armies muſt be raiſed and maintained, judges and other officers muſt be appointed; for theſe purpoſes our taxes are applied. Now, is the ſoldier or ſailor to look upon the pay he receives, and dearly earns, as a gift, a gratuity, an alms! Every man who has the leaſt regard for juſtice will abhor the thought. — Taxes, therefore, are as clearly due, in ſtrict juſtice, as any other debts we owe; and are no more our own money than that is which we borrow, or which we

we owe for goods bought, or for work done.

The forms obſerved in impoſing the taxes ſhew, that they are conſidered, not as gifts, but as due in juſtice. — The King orders the proper officers to lay before the Commons eſtimates of the expences of the ſeveral ſervices; they give and grant certain ſums to defray thoſe expences; the Lords concur; and both join in humbly praying his Majeſty to accept of them, and to direct the proper application. With which requeſt he is graciouſly pleaſed to comply. Each of the three branches of the legiſlature acts its proper part; and a failure in any one of them would be a violation of juſtice, and a breach of duty. A refuſal in the Lords to concur, or in the King to accept, would be a breach of duty in them, as much as it would be in the Commons to refuſe to grant; and a refuſal in any of the three would tend to a diſſolution of the government.

If taxes be a gift, to whom is the preſent made? The King is only the ſupreme caſhier, and is obliged to apply them to the purpoſes for which they were granted. The reſpective ſums appointed for ſupport of the regal dignity, for ſalaries to judges and other officers, and for all the ſeveral ſervices, are fixed; and a ſtrict account is taken of every ſhilling granted. So that the money given for making the canal between the Forth and the Clyde, or any other great work, is as much a gift as that given to defray the national expence. One would deſervedly be laughed at, if he called that a *free gift* for which he was to receive value, and of which the receiver was to give a ſtrict account.

On ſuppoſition that the taxes we pay are our own money, the Commons do no act of injuſtice in granting them, and the Lords and the King are equally unjuſt in giving their concurrence; for if taxation be not an act of ſtrict juſtice, as diſtinguiſhed from acts of charity or generoſity, the utmoſt the legiſlature can in juſtice do is, to iſſue a brief, impowering certain perſons to levy a voluntary contribution for the public ſervice, leaving every one at full libery to contribute or not as he pleaſes.

So the term *gift*, *free gift*, &c. applied to taxes, is an abuſe of words. The King of France *demands* a *free gift* from his ſubjects. Nay, Lord Chatham propoſed, that the colonies ſhould give the mother-country a *ſtipulated free gift* [85]; and this when the compulſory ſword was a-brandiſhing over their heads. A greater inſult, I think, could not be offered to mens underſtandings. He might almoſt with equal propriety ſay, that the ranſom ſtipulated by the Manilla capitulation [xxv. 227.] was a *free gift*. — To ſay that parliament can *compel* me to make a *free gift*, is aſcribing to it a degree of omnipotency, if the expreſſion may be allowed, higher than ever yet was claimed by the moſt violent ſupporters of its power; a power of compelling the will; which is certainly beyond the power of man, perhaps ſeldom exerciſed by God.

Words of compliment are uſed, perhaps neceſſary, in ſtate-tranſactions, as well as in private affairs: but to take the complimentary words uſed in taxation, *give and grant*, *gift*, *free gift*, &c. in a ſtrict ſenſe, and thence to infer, that the taxes we pay are really gifts, acts of charity or generoſity, would be as abſurd, as to claim real and actual ſervice from a man, becauſe in a private letter he had ſubſcribed himſelf one's *moſt humble and obedient ſervant*.

Our taxes, therefore, ſeem to be of the nature of open accounts, or unliquidated debts; the legiſlature, in fixing the amount of them, muſt act the part that judges do, in liquidating or aſcertaining other debts; and in diſcharging their duty in this matter, they are, or ought to be, as much under the controul of conſcience as other judges are.

It is ſaid of taxes, that they are our own money, and that our conſent, or that of our repreſentatives, muſt be obtained, ere we be obliged to pay them. — But our repreſentatives are to be conſidered, not as perſons impowered to make a preſent of our money, but as judges, to compute and aſcertain how much we owe.

Now if taxes be a debt which we owe in ſtrict juſtice to the ſtate, can it be maintained, that any individual ſubject, or any number of ſuch individuals combined together, ſhould be permitted to with-hold payment of what they juſtly owe? Or will any man that has the leaſt regard for Britain ſay, that ſhe ought not to force every man to do her juſtice, her own ſubjects as well as foreigners, if juſtice cannot be obtained without force? Forbid it, Heaven, that ſhe ſhould ever be reduced ſo low, as not

not to be able, and willing, to let every one know, that ſhe will compel the moſt refractory, unjuſt, and haughty, to do juſtice.

But, ſay the Americans, we never claimed an exemption; we always have contributed, and ſtill are willing to contribute, for the ſupport of government, according to our abilities; of which our own aſſemblies are, and ought to be, the only judges, in the ſame way as the Britiſh legiſlature are the only judges in taxing Britiſh ſubjects.— In anſwer to this, let it be obſerved, that there are perhaps thirty diſtinct colonies ſubject to Britain, entirely independent of each other. May it not be ſuppoſed, that one or more of the aſſemblies of theſe colonies may, ſometimes, out of caprice, ill humour, or perhaps to ſhew their power, abſolutely refuſe to grant any ſupplies? What then is to be done? Lord Effingham ſays [239.], that in ſuch a caſe compulſion might be uſed, and that "the whole empire would be united againſt the wrong-headed few." But the queſtion at preſent ſeems to be, Whether G. Britain has a right to compel any of her colonies to contribute for the ſupport of government, if the aſſembly of that colony ſhould refuſe? And if this queſtion be determined in the negative, compulſion would be an act of power, in direct oppoſition to what is acknowledged to be juſtice. So that his Lordſhip would inveſt the Britiſh legiſlature with a power of doing what was admitted to be wrong; and fondly imagines, that the other colonies, who are now making the laſt appeal on that queſtion, would, after it were given in their favour, act in direct contradiction to it, and join with the parent-ſtate in deſtroying what ſo many lives have been loſt in eſtabliſhing. This Noble Lord's conſcience ſeems to be a very prudent one: it would permit him to draw his ſword againſt a wrong-headed *few*, but forbids him to draw it againſt a wrong-headed *many*.

If, then, the Americans be ſincere in their profeſſions of willingneſs to contribute a juſt proportion of the public expence, they ſhould propoſe ſome mode of raiſing ſuch contribution, that would be effectual, and not made to depend upon the caprice or humour of the aſſemblies of about thirty different colonies, each altogether independent of every one of the reſt.

It may perhaps be thought, that too much has been ſaid on ſo plain a point. But this ſeems to be the hinge on which the controverſy turns. For the Americans do not pretend, that the tax impoſed, 3 d. a-pound on tea, is exorbitant: it is the Britiſh legiſlature's aſſerting a right to impoſe any tax on America that they complain of: they contend, that their money is their own, and that to compel them to pay taxes is to enſlave them. This is taught them by their friends in Britain: Lord Camden ſays [xxxvi. 230.], "Whatever is a man's own, is abſolutely his own; no man hath a right to take it from him without his conſent, either expreſſed by himſelf or repreſentative: whoever attempts to do it, attempts an injury; whoever does it, commits a robbery; he throws down and deſtroys the diſtinction between liberty and ſlavery." So that, according to his Lordſhip, moſt of the people in Europe are ſlaves, and almoſt all the ſovereign princes are robbers, his own munificent prince, in quality of Elector of Hanover, not excepted. By a parity of reaſoning, every judgement given in civil courts, where the Engliſh forms are not obſerved, is unjuſt; and the execution of a malefactor for the moſt atrocious crime, and on the cleareſt evidence, is murder, if he be not previouſly found guilty by an unanimous verdict of a jury of twelve of his peers; though his Lordſhip well knows, that this unanimity may depend, not on the abilities or the integrity of the jurors, but on ſtrength of conſtitution, as they are debarred from meat, drink, or candle, till they *be*, or *ſay they are*, of one mind. One would imagine, from the ſpeech above quoted, that his Lordſhip thinks the laws of nature were framed in England. Surely, if a court of inquiry had been appointed, as was ſome months ago [xxxvi. 631.] propoſed, and if this Noble Lord had been a member, as very probably he would have been, he would not have tranſmitted to poſterity his name ſubſcribed to an opinion fraught with ſo many abſurdities as that ſpeech contains.

My humble opinion, then, of the matter, is, that taxes are of the nature of debts; that nothing can be called a man's own but what remains after his debts are paid; that if a man will not pay his debts voluntarily, he ought to be compelled; that our fellow-ſubjects in America, if they will not propoſe ſome mode by which the payment of their proportion of the taxes will be ſecured, render

force neceſſary to be uſed againſt them; and that their clamour of being made ſlaves is the effect of ignorance or miſapprehenſion in the multitude, of avarice or ambition in their leaders, and of envy and political reſentment in the Britiſh patriots, their friends and prompters. The oppoſition made in parliament to the conciliatory plan [123.], diſcovers the cloven foot palpably, and accounts for the reception that plan has met with [365.].

I am, &c. E. R.

On the improvement of the Highlands. [316.]

10. *Encouragement propoſed for improving the Scottiſh wool.*

ALthough I would be very far from endeavouring to diſcourage the linen manufacture in places of this country where it is already firmly eſtabliſhed, or where it can be carried on with ſucceſs; yet I think we have great reaſon to conclude, that Scotland in general is much better calculated for carrying on the woollen manufacture than that of linen; and that it would tend much to the happineſs of the community in general, and to the landed intereſt in particular, to have the woollen manufacture firmly eſtabliſhed in many parts of this country; and as the moſt neceſſary ſtep to be taken with this view is, to encourage the growth of good wool in Scotland, I ſhall finiſh this tedious eſſay with a propoſal for accompliſhing this end.

As it appears, that the different breeds of ſheep continue to propagate their own kind without being much affected with a ſmall variation in the ſoil or climate, and as one ram is ſufficient for a conſiderable number of females, it is plain, that if all the bad rams in any diſtrict were deſtroyed, and good ones introduced in their ſtead, the lambs would be conſiderably improved: and if care were taken ſtill to provide fine rams for theſe young ewes, the breed would be ſtill further improved, till, after a few generations, the race would be nearly as fine as the rams, as they would improve in a geometrical progreſſion, even without any change of ewes; but as it is attended with a conſiderable expence to bring good rams from a diſtance, even this improvement cannot be expected to take place in general, without ſome conſiderable encouragement for the importer of theſe. Nor do I know any occaſion in which premiums could be diſtributed with greater proſpect of advantage; becauſe, if, by this means, a good breed of ſheep is once introduced, they will continue afterwards to propagate their own kind without any care or trouble; ſo that a permanent effect is produced from a temporary exertion: but if we wiſh that theſe effects ſhould be great, the exertion ought to be ſpirited.

As nothing can promiſe to be of greater utility to the public in general, or a more certain advantage to men of landed property in this part of the iſland, than the introduction of the woollen manufacture; if they ſhould be convinced of this, I would propoſe, that a voluntary ſubſcription ſhould be opened, and a ſociety formed of ſuch ſubſcribers, for the encouragement of the growth of wool, and introduction of the woollen manufacture into this country, and for that alone; each ſubſcriber engaging to continue the annual payment that he choſe to make, for at leaſt ten years certain: the money to be diſtributed by a committee to be elected by the members in ſuch manner as ſhould be approved by the ſociety, according to laws that they themſelves ſhould agree to.

Let us ſuppoſe, that ſuch a ſociety was inſtituted, and that their funds were found ſufficient for the purpoſe intended; the premiums under mentioned to be diſtributed annually for ten years at leaſt, would, according to my humble apprehenſion, produce a moſt amazing effect.

For the greater facility in diſtributing the premiums, and that no part of Scotland might be exempted from the influence of them, it would be proper to divide it into four diſtricts, each of which ſhould be intitled to its own claſs of premiums.

The firſt diſtrict might comprehend all the ſouth part of Scotland, being bounded on the north by the friths of Forth and Clyde, and the new canal that joins theſe together; the capital of this diſtrict Peebles, — to be called the diſtrict of *Peebles*.

The ſecond diſtrict might comprehend the Weſt Highlands, being bounded on the ſouth by the new canal, on the eaſt by the great road leading from Edinburgh to Inverneſs, and on the north by Lochneſs and Lochyel, and a line drawn between Fort William and Fort Auguſtus, including the iſles of Mull and Coll, and all to the eaſtward; the capital of this diſtrict to be *Taymouth*.

The

The third diſtrict might include the eaſtern parts of Scotland, between the friths of Forth and Moray, being bounded on the weſt by the great highland road aforeſaid; the capital of this diſtrict to be *Kincardine O'Neil*.

And the fourth diſtrict to include the northern parts of Scotland, with the remaining iſlands to the weſt and north; the capital to be *Dingwall*.

Theſe diviſions, or others that may be deemed better, being once eſtabliſhed, it would be proper for the ſociety to come to a reſolution what kind of ſheep it would be beſt to encourage moſt in each of theſe diſtricts, and publiſh their premiums accordingly: but as fine carding-wool is more wanted in this iſland than combing-wool, and would always be in greater requeſt, it would probably be moſt eligible to give the greateſt number of premiums for the encouragement of that; and as the ſheep in the northern parts of Scotland at preſent carry ſhorter and finer wool than in the ſouth, let us ſuppoſe, that it was reſolved to encourage the growth of ſhort wool in the three northern diſtricts, and that of combing-wool only in the firſt.

If it is intended, that great efforts ſhould be made to introduce the very beſt breed of ſheep, and effectually eſtabliſh them, the premiums muſt be very conſiderable. Leſs than what follows, I am afraid, would ſcare be effectual; but if theſe were regularly diſtributed, and continued for any length of time, I would have little doubt, but as fine wool, or perhaps finer, might be produced in Scotland, than is found in any part of Europe, perhaps the world, at preſent.

Premiums propoſed for encouraging the growth of fine wool in Scotland.

1. For the beſt ram, the property of any perſon within the firſt diſtrict, that of Peebles, two years old, carrying the greateſt quantity of long combing wool, of the fineſt ſtaple and beſt quality, £100
   For the ſecond ditto 50
   For the third ditto 25
   For the fourth ditto 12 } 200
   For the fifth ditto 8
   For the ſixth ditto 5
2. For the beſt half ſcore of ewes, two years old, the property of any perſon

Carried forward

Brought forward 200

in the diſtrict of Peebles, which have the fineſt and beſt fleeces of the long combing-wool £50
   For the ſecond ditto 25
   For the third ditto 12
   For the fourth ditto 7 } 100
   For the fifth ditto 4
   For the ſixth ditto 2

3. For the beſt ſcore of ewe-lambs that have been bred by, and are the property of any perſon within the diſtrict of Peebles, carrying the beſt fleeces of long combing-wool £50
   For the ſecond ditto 25
   For the third ditto 12
   For the fourth ditto 7 } 100
   For the fifth ditto 4
   For the ſixth ditto 2

4. For the five beſt ram-lambs that have been reared by and are the property of any perſon within the diſtrict of Peebles, carrying the beſt fleeces of long combing-wool £50
   For the ſecond ditto 25
   For the third ditto 12
   For the fourth ditto 7 } 100
   For the fifth ditto 4
   For the ſixth ditto 2

Total for the diſtrict of Peebles £500

The rams to be produced at Peebles upon the laſt Wedneſday of May, to be there inſpected, and the premiums determined by proper judges appointed by the ſociety for this purpoſe; and the ewes and lambs on the Thurſday thereafter.

The proprietors of the ſheep that gain any of the premiums in the firſt and ſecond claſſes muſt give bond for 500 l. Sterling, that theſe ſheep ſhall not be carried out of the diſtrict for at leaſt one year after the premiums are gained, unleſs in the caſe afterwards excepted: and the gainers of any of the diviſions of the third and fourth claſſes of premiums ſhall likewiſe give bond for 500 l. Sterling, that none of theſe ſheep ſhall be carried out of the diſtrict for at leaſt three years thereafter: and to aſcertain the identity of the ſheep, the judges ſhall cauſe them to be marked each claſs with their own particular mark.

[*N. B.* One of the principal reaſons for advertiſing premiums for lambs is, that being choſen at this age, it is probable that, all other circumſtances being equal, thoſe which are in beſt order would be picked out of each flock by the reſpective maſters to whom they belonged; and as the lambs of ſuch ewes as give moſt milk will uſually be in beſt order at this ſeaſon, there would be a chance that the breed of this kind of ſheep would

be

be in general preferred for breeding from.]

In the ſame manner let four claſſes of premiums be aſſigned for each of the other three diſtricts in every reſpect ſimilar to theſe, excepting that the premiums are all aſſigned for ſhort carding-wool;—the ſheep to be ſhowed at Taymouth on the firſt Wedneſday of June; at Kincardine O'Neil, the ſecond; and at Dingwall, on the third Wedneſday of June;—the ewes and lambs on the following Thurſday at each of theſe places reſpectively.—By which diſpoſition the judges could go round their circuit without any ſort of inconvenience.

But as it might happen that ſome perſons might raiſe long combing-wool in ſome of the nothern diſtricts, or ſhort wool in the ſouthern,—that theſe might have an equal chance of having due encouragement,—and that a ſpirit of emulation might be excited between the different diſtricts, as well as to aſcertain, with the greateſt poſſible preciſion, the moſt valuable ſheep in the country, it would be proper to diſtribute the following claſſes of premiums, which, if all the others had been numbered, would be,

17. For the beſt ram of the long-wooled ſort, the property of any perſon in Scotland, without any limitation as to age, carrying the fineſt and beſt fleeces £ 200
For the ſecond ditto 100
For the third ditto 50
For the fourth ditto 25
For the fifth ditto 18
For the ſixth ditto 7
} 400

18. For the beſt ram of the ſhort-wooled ſort, the property of any perſon in Scotland, unlimited as above £ 200
For the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, as above; in all 200
} 400

The gainers of any of the diviſions of theſe two claſſes of premiums ſhall give bond for 1000l. Sterling, that the rams ſhall not, with their conſent, be carried out of Scotland for one year at leaſt; and if any of theſe ſhall have gained any of the former premiums, their former bonds ſhall be reſtended, and the proprietor ſhall be at liberty to carry them to any of the diſtricts that they ſhall think proper.

The ſheep to compete for theſe claſſes of premiums to be ſhowed at Perth on the fourth Wedneſday of June. It ſhall be reckoned no breach of bond for any perſon who has gained a premium in any of the other diſtricts, to carry their ſheep to Perth, with a view to compete for this premium, if they be returned again with convenient ſpeed.

As a full greater encouragement to excite the attention of the farmer to rearing fine wool, if the funds would anſwer for it, the two following would be of great utility.

19. For the fineſt fleece of ſhort carding-wool, approaching to the quality of that of Spain or Perſia, produced from any ſheep, the property of any perſon in Scotland £ 100
For the ſecond ditto 50
For the third ditto 25
For the fourth ditto 12
For the fifth ditto 8
For the ſixth ditto 5
} 200

20. For the fineſt fleece of long combing-wool, approaching to or excelling the beſt of the Engliſh wool, produced from a ſheep the property of any perſon in Scotland £ 100
For the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th ditto, as above; in all 100
} 200

[N. B. The competitors for theſe two claſſes of premiums are to ſend the reſpective fleeces, each in a bag ſealed up, directed to Mr —— in Edinburgh, before the third Wedneſday in Auguſt, when the judges are to inſpect them; and along with each fleece let an atteſtation be ſent, ſigned by the miniſter of the parith, and two witneſſes, importing, that they ſaw the fleece ſhorn from a ſheep apparently, and to the beſt of their knowledge, belonging to ſuch a perſon, (here deſigning the perſon whoſe property it was at ſhearing time), and let this alſo be ſealed up, and incloſed within the ſealed bag along with the fleece. The ſmall picket not to be opened till after the premium ſhall be determined; nor any of the packers to be opened but in the preſence of the judges.]

The fleeces which obtain the premiums of theſe two claſſes to become the property of the ſociety; the beſt of which each year to be hung up, properly ſecured, in a repoſitory for this purpoſe, with a view to ſee, in future times, the comparative fineneſs of the wool produced in Scotland at different periods.

It will readily occur to every one, that theſe premiums are extremely high; but this is abſolutely neceſſary, if we want to excite a high ſpirit of emulation among all claſſes of perſons, and turn their attention ſtrongly to this object; and without a very great proſpect of being indemnified for the immenſe trouble and expence of bringing exceeding fine ſheep from diſtant countries, it is not to be expected that that would be attempted; but with the temptation that this ſeries of premiums would afford, it is hardly poſſible to ſay what bounds would be ſet to the efforts of enterpriſing individuals. The fineſt ſheep in Spain would quickly be brought hither; nay, even Perſia and Thibet would be ranſacked for this purpoſe. And what is the mighty ſum that would be required to produce this effect?

ſect? Even if the whole were paid as above, it would only amount to 3200 l. which, if equally divided, it is believed would not amount to one ſhilling upon the hundred pounds Sterling of real land-rent in Scotland. Were, therefore, a ſubſcription any thing like univerſal, ten times this ſum might be raiſed without being ſenſibly felt, even although no other aid ſhould be got: but if the Board of Truſtees for encouraging manufactures, &c. in Scotland, do not ſcruple to give above half that ſum annually for encouraging the linen manufacture, it is not doubted but they, upon a proper application to them, would alſo contribute liberally for this purpoſe. Even the King, who gives money for horſe-races in Scotland, would not probably refuſe to let us likewiſe feel his royal bounty in this reſpect alſo.

As I have mentioned horſe-races, it may not be improper to take notice of the amazing effect that that bounty has produced upon the breed of horſes in Great Britain, as it was ſomething ſimilar in deſign, although more limited and leſs beneficial in its influence, than the premiums now propoſed for ſheep. For although the horſes in Britain were originally of little value; yet, in conſequence of the emulation that is kept up among perſons of fortune by the annual races, the breed has been ſo much improved, as to make our horſes excel thoſe of every other country for actual ſervice. Whether this is beneficial or hurtful to the ſtate, is not my buſineſs at preſent to examine. It is enough, if we ſee by this example, that induſtry and attention, when once ſtrongly excited, can not only improve the breed of a particular kind of animals in one country, but can even make them better than they are naturally found in any other, by uniting in their deſcendents the various uſeful properties that are found ſeparate in other particular races of that ſpecies of animal.

I ſhall only add farther, that if by this means we ſhould obtain wool of the fineneſs required, the next care of the ſociety ſhould be, to provide a market for it, by eſtabliſhing manufactories to conſume it as it was produced, or otherwiſe diſpoſing of it. The Britiſh nation, while their commercial ideas, with regard to the production of grain, has become liberally enlarged, ſeem as yet to have but a very partial idea of the means of encouraging, and ſecuring upon a laſting baſis, their woollen manufacture; which, in a great meaſure from this cauſe, now ſtands upon a very tottering baſis; as in conſequence of the monopoliſh ideas that have prevailed in England for more than a century backward, with regard to the commerce of wool, it cannot be doubted but that the quality of that produced in Britain is much inferior to what it formerly was; of which I could produce ſufficient proofs, were it here neceſſary. But not intending to engage in this diſcuſſion at preſent, I think it ſufficient to have thrown out this hint upon that ſubject.

And now, good Sir, after having once more begged, that any of your correſpondents who may have perceived me accidentally to have committed any miſtake in the courſe of this eſſay, will be ſo kind as put me right; I ſhall, for this time, relieve you and your readers from this very tedious correſpondence. If I have erred, I hope they will be diſpoſed, inſtead of cenſuring with aſperity, to join with the humane philoſopher, and ſay, that — *Hi ſunt errores benignitatis.*

Week. Mag. AGRICOLA.

An account of the Regatta. [340.]

ON Friday, June 23. preparations were made in the morning for the celebration of this long-expected ſhow. Before noon ſeveral of the companies and great numbers of pleaſure barges were moored in the river, with flags, &c. Half a guinea was aſked for a ſeat in a common barge.

Early in the afternoon, the whole river, from London-bridge to the Ship tavern, Milbank, was covered with veſſels of pleaſure, and there ſeemed to be a general combination to make a gay evening.—Above 1200 flags were flying before four o'clock; and ſuch was the public impatience, that ſcores of barges were filled at that time.—Scaffolds were erected on the banks and in veſſels; and even on the top of Weſtminſter-hall was an erection of that kind.—Veſſels were moored in the river, for the ſale of liquors, and other refreſhments.

Before five o'clock, Weſtminſter-bridge was covered with ſpectators, in carriages and on foot, and men placed themſelves even in the bodies of the lamp-irons. Plans of the regatta were ſold from a ſhilling to a penny each, and ſongs on the occaſion ſung, in which *Regatta* was the rhyme for *Ranelagh*, and

Royal

Royal Family echoed to *Liberty*. The tops of the houſes were covered, and the ſaſhes of many windows taken out; and perhaps there was not one boat diſengaged, whoſe owner choſe to work. Before ſix o'clock it was a perfect fair on both ſides the water, and bad liquor, with ſhort meaſure, was plentifully retailed. The bells of St Martin were rung in the morning, and thoſe of St Margaret during the afternoon.

The whole river formed a ſplendid ſcene, which was proportionably more ſo nearer to Weſtminſter-bridge. A river-barge, uſed to take in ballaſt, was, on this occaſion, filled with the fineſt ballaſt in the world,—above 100 elegant ladies.—The avenues to the bridge were covered with gambling-tables. Occaſional conſtables guarded every paſſage to the water-ſide, and took money for admiſſion, from half a crown to a penny. Soon after ſix, drums, fifes, horns, trumpets, &c. formed ſeveral little concerts under the ſeveral arches of the bridge. This was ſucceeded by firing of cannon from a platform before the Duke of Richmond's; who, as well as his Grace of Montague, and the Earl of Pembroke, had ſplendid companies on the occaſion. At half paſt ſeven, the Lord Mayor's barge moved; and, ſailing down the ſtream, made a circle towards the bridge; on which twenty-one cannon were fired as a ſalute; and juſt before it reached the bridge the wager-boats ſtarted, on the ſignal of firing a ſingle piece of cannon. They were abſent near fifty minutes; and on their return the whole proceſſion moved, in a pictureſque irregularity, towards Ranelagh. The Thames was now a floating town. All the cutters, ſailing-boats, &c. in ſhort, every thing, from the dung-barge to the wherry, was in motion.

The company landed at the ſtairs about nine o'clock; when they joined the aſſembly which came by land, in the Temple of Neptune, a temporary octagon kind of building, erected about twenty yards below the Rotunda, lined with ſtriped linen of the different coloured flags of the navy, with light pilaſters near the centre, ornamented with ſtreamers of the ſame kind looſely flowing, and luſtres hanging between each. —It happened, however, that this building was not ſwept out, or even finiſhed, when the company aſſembled; which prevented the cotillon-dancing till after ſupper. This room diſcovered great taſte; but we cannot reconcile the Temple of Neptune's being ſupplied with muſicians in Sylvan habit.

At half after ten the Rotunda was opened for ſupper, which diſcovered three circular tables, of different elevations, elegantly ſet out, though not profuſely covered. The Rotunda was finely illuminated with party-coloured lamps, and thoſe diſplayed with great taſte and delicacy: the centre was ſolely appropriated for one of the fulleſt and fineſt bands of muſic, vocal and inſtrumental, ever collected in theſe kingdoms; the number being 240; in which were included the firſt maſters, led by Giardini; and the whole directed by Mr Simpſon, in a manner that did him great credit. It was opened with a new grand piece compoſed for the occaſion, after which various catches and glees were admirably ſung by Meſſ. Vernon, Reinhold, &c. &c. But the illumination of the orcheſtra had been unfortunately overlooked, which gave that part of the deſign a gloomy appearance.

Supper being over, a part of the company retired to the Temple, where they danced minuets, cotillions, &c. without any regard to precedence; while others entertained themſelves in the great room. —Several temporary ſtructures were erected in the gardens, ſuch as bridges, palm-trees, &c. &c. which were intended to diſcover ſomething novel in the illumination-ſtyle; but the badneſs of the evening prevented their being exhibited.

The company conſiſted of about 2000; among whom were the firſt perſonages of diſtinction; viz. the Dukes of Glocester and Cumberland, Duke of Northumberland, Lords North, Harrington, Stanley, Tyrconnel, Lincoln, their reſpective ladies, &c. alſo Lords Lyttelton, Coleraine, Carliſle, March, Milbourn, Cholmondeley, Peterham, &c. the French, Spaniſh, Pruſſian, Ruſſian, and Neapolitan Ambaſſadors, &c. &c.

The Duke of Glocester, accompanied by Lord Cholmondeley, the Ducheſs of Bolton, and her ſiſter, went on board his Royal Highneſs's barge, at Somerſet-ſtairs, to ſee the Regatta.

The Duke of Cumberland, accompanied by the Hon. Miſs Luttrell, the Ladies Ferrers, Ranelagh, &c. went on board his Royal Highneſs's barge, at Somerſet-ſtairs, and was rowed to Weſtminſter-bridge to ſee the Regatta. The royal ſtandard was hoiſted on board the barge.

AME-

AMERICA. [312.]

In the London papers of July 12. we see an anecdote of Choiseul, viz.

"When the last peace was negotiating at Paris, the Duke de Choiseul was minister of France; and some of the cabinet, who wanted to supplant him, found great fault at the facility with which he ceded the province of Canada to the King of G. Britain [xxv. 135.]. They exclaimed, that it was disgraceful in the highest degree to surrender the whole continent of America to the English; and made such a clamour on the subject, that his Most Christian Majesty at last spoke of it to the Duke.

"Sire, [returned Choiseul], we have now but one province of Canada on the whole continent of America; and the charge of maintaining it against such powerful neighbours as the English, will not only exceed its value to us, but will open a door of perpetual hostility with England; whereas ceding it once to his Britannic Majesty, will prevent these inconveniencies, and find constant employment for the British nation: for give me leave to tell you, Sire, that if the English ministry had as much wisdom as they ought to have, they would almost pay your Majesty a subsidy to retain it in your hands. Their colonies are now *all flourishing*, and will speedily be *all insolent*; they want the protection of the mother-country no longer than while Canada is ours. They have for several years manifested a strong inclination of independency, and will assert that independency the moment a foreign enemy is removed from their back. The provinces, particularly, which go by the name of *New England*, are peopled by a set of hypocrites, descended from the fanatics who murdered their prince in the seventeenth century; and they retain, in a peculiar manner, all that abhorrence to monarchial government which characterised the regicides their ancestors. My advice, therefore, Sire, most humbly is, that the English mastiffs may have full liberty to worry one another: so long as Canada belongs to your Majesty, so long the British colonies will be dutiful to their sovereign, because they will stand in need of his protection; but remove the want of that protection, and you remove their obedience instantly. From powerful friends, you turn them into the most formidable enemies of England; and rescue all Europe from that spirit of dictation which has rendered the English so long intolerable as a people."

Such were the sentiments of the wise Choiseul: yet he foretold but half of our misfortunes: it did not enter into his head, that England would assist the Americans to destroy herself; nor did he once conceive, that the capital of the British empire would be suffered, either to assist their rebellion in the open light of heaven, or tolerated in denying the authority of the British parliament.

MATTER OF FACT."

"*Hague, June* 15. In a full assembly of the States-General, the 20th ult. it was resolved, That orders be issued from the Almiralty-board of the States-General, to the Sieur Van Stort, Vice Admiral of the Dutch squadron in the West Indies, instructing him to give orders to all persons under him, to their utmost power to seize and destroy all ammunition, stores, and provisions, which may be found on board any ship or ships bound from any of the Dutch settlements in that quarter, or on board Dutch ships from any quarter, which are bound to any port in the English American colonies, except such as is consigned to the Governors of New England, Philadelphia, New York, Halifax, or Virginia; and that such captures shall be considered as lawful prizes, and be shared among the officers and crews of those vessels concerned in taking them, the same as those who are enemies to the States; but that the crews (the captain, his chief mate, and supercargo, if any, excepted) be landed on the nearest dominion of G. Britain where such capture is made. Resolved also, That the Sieur Van Stort make this known in every Dutch port or harbour where he may touch. Ordered, That these resolutions be made known to his Excellency Mr Yorke, the British minister to the States; and also a copy of the same be sent to the Dutch resident in London."

Of the twelve colonies who were represented by delegates in the continental congress [xxxvi. 660.], the trade of all but two was laid under restraints by acts passed last session [159. 220.] of parliament. These two colonies are now said to be as warm in the opposition to government as the rest. —— As to New York, one of them, this appears from what was inserted in our last [305.]. There seem, however, to be some

friends to government ſtill there: "*New York*, *May* 17. A ſubcommittee from this city waited on the Lieutenant-Governor, laſt Saturday, at Jamaica, with an addreſs, requeſting his interpoſition with his Majeſty and Gen. Gage in behalf of America. His Honour, in giving an anſwer, was ſo affected, that he ſhed tears." —— The ſentiments of the other colony, North Carolina, may be gathered from what follows.

On the 4th of April the aſſembly of North Carolina met. Gov. Martin opened the ſeſſion with a long and elaborate ſpeech; in which he pathetically laid before the Houſe the conſequences of the violent proceedings in ſome of his Majeſty's other colonies; lamented the influence which their evil examples had produced in the province of which he was governor; and exhorted the aſſembly to endeavour to avert thoſe embarraſſing diſtreſſes from the people of whom they were the legal repreſentatives, which thoſe refractory colonies were bringing upon themſelves; — "diſtreſſes," he ſaid, "moſt dreadful to contemplate, whence ages of time will not redeem them to their now envied felicity." After this general cenſure, he proceeds to particularize.

"The meetings," ſaid he, "to which the people have been excited; the appointment of committees; the violences theſe little, illegal, unreſtrained, and arbitrary tribunals, have done to the rights of his Majeſty's ſubjects; the flagrant and unpardonable inſults they have offered to the higheſt authorities of the ſtate; and the flop that has been put in ſome of the counties to the regular courſe of juſtice, in imitation of the unwarrantable meaſures taken in other colonies, — but too plainly evince their baneful progreſs here, and loudly demand the moſt effectual exertion of your reſtraining and correcting powers. You are now, Gentlemen of the Aſſembly, by your duty to yourſelves and to your conſtituents, moſt peculiarly called upon to oppoſe a meeting of delegates, which the people have been invited to chuſe, and who are appointed to aſſemble at this very time and place, in the face of the legiſlature. This illegal meeting, purſuant to my duty to the King, and the conſtitution of this country, and from regard to your dignity, and the juſt rights of the people, I have counteracted; and I ſhall continue to reſiſt it by every means in my power.

The baſeſt arts have been practiſed upon the innocent people, and they have been blindly led to partake in guilt to which their hearts are confeſſedly averſe.

Be it your care, then, Gentlemen, to undeceive the people; to lead them back from the dangerous precipice to which an ill ſpirit of faction is urging them, to the path of their duty: ſet before them the ſacred tie of allegiance, by which, as ſubjects, they are bound to the ſtate; inform them of the reciprocal benefits which their ſtrict obſervance thereof intitles them to; and warn them of the danger to which they muſt expoſe their lives and properties, and all that they hold dear, by revolting from it. They will naturally look up to you for a rule of conduct in theſe wild and diſtempered times; and I have no doubt, that, taught by your example, they will immediately return to their duty.

I have the higheſt ſatisfaction to tell you, Gentlemen, that I have already received ſignal proofs of the ſteady loyalty and duty of a great number of the people of this province [298.]; and I have the fulleſt aſſurance that many more will follow their laudable example. Theſe, Gentlemen, are favourable preſages, upon which I congratulate you, and which, I perſuade myſelf, your prudent conduct will improve to the honour and advantage of your country."

After many other forcible arguments to perſuade the aſſembly to unite in ſuch a line of conduct as may be moſt likely to heal the unhappy differences now ſubſiſting between G. Britain and her colonies, his Excellency added, "I am authoriſed to ſay, that the unwarrantable meaſures of appointing delegates to attend a congreſs at Philadelphia, now in agitation, will be highly offenſive to the King; and this, I cannot doubt, will be reaſon with you of the greateſt force, to oppoſe ſo dangerous a ſtep."

He concluded with putting them in mind of the exhauſted ſtate of the public treaſury, the dues of public officers unpaid, the regular adminiſtration of juſtice ſuſpended, the judges unprovided for; and aſſured them, that he had received his Majeſty's determination upon the propoſed regulations with regard to proceedings by attachments. Laſtly, reſpecting matters of finance, and mode of taxation, as well as the regulation of the public treaſury, he recommended the ſyſtem of New York, and Maryland; in which

which last colony, he said, public credit is established on the firmest basis. Hoped they would see the necessity of still supporting the usual establishment of Fort Johnson; and that, by their temper and unanimity, a speedy and happy conclusion might be put to their present dissensions.

The assembly answered,

"We met in general assembly, with minds superior to private dissension, determined calmly, unitedly, and faithfully, to discharge the sacred trust reposed in us by our constituents. Actuated by sentiments like these, it behoves us to declare, that the assembly of this colony have the highest sense of their allegiance to the King of Great Britain, to whom alone, as our constitutional sovereign, we acknowledge allegiance to be due, and to whom we so chearfully and repeatedly have sworn it, that to remind us of the oath was unnecessary. This allegiance all past assemblies have, upon every occasion, amply expressed; and we, the present representatives of the people, shall be always ready by our actions, with pleasure, to testify; sensible, however, that the same constitution which established that allegiance, and enjoined the oath in consequence of it, hath bound his Majesty, under as solemn obligations, to protect subjects inviolate in all their just rights and privileges; wisely intending, by reciprocal dependence, to secure the happiness of both.

It is not to be controverted, that his Majesty's subjects have a right to petition for a redress of grievances, or to remonstrate against them; and as it is only in a meeting of the people that their sense, respecting such petition and remonstrance, can be obtained, the right of assembling is as undoubted; to attempt, therefore, under a mask of authority, to prevent or forbid a meeting of the people for such purposes, or to interrupt their proceedings when met, would be a vain effort, unduly to exercise power in direct opposition to the constitution.

This House, Sir, neither know nor believe, that any base arts have been practised upon the people, in order to lead them from their duty; but we know with certainty, that the steps they have taken proceeded from a full conviction, that the Parliament of Great Britain had, by a variety of oppressive and unconstitutional proceedings, made those steps absolutely necessary. We think it, therefore, a duty we owe to the people, to assert, that their conduct has not been owing to base arts, practised upon them by wicked and designing men; and have it much to lament, that your Excellency should add your sanction to such groundless imputations, as it has a manifest tendency to weaken the influence which the united petition of his Majesty's American subjects might otherwise have upon their sovereign, for a redress of those grievances of which they so justly complain.

We shall always receive, with pleasure, the information of any marks of loyalty to the King, given to your Excellency by the inhabitants of this colony; but we are greatly concerned, lest the manner in which you have thought proper to convey this information, should excite a belief, that a great number of the people of this province are disaffected to their sovereign; to prevent which, it is incumbent upon us, in this manner, solemnly to testify to the world, that his Majesty has no subjects more faithful than the inhabitants of North Carolina, or more ready, at the expence of their lives and fortunes, to protect and support his person, crown, and dignity. If, however, by the signal proofs your Excellency speaks of, you mean those addresses lately published in the North-Carolina gazette, and said to be presented to you, the assembly can receive no pleasure from your congratulations thereupon, but what results from the consideration, that so few have been found, in so populous a province, weak enough to be seduced from their duty, and prevailed upon by the base arts of wicked and designing men, to adopt principles so contrary to the sense of all America, and so destructive to those rights and privileges it was their duty to maintain.

We take this opportunity, Sir, the first that has been given us, to express the warm attachment we have to our sister-colonies in general, and the heart-felt compassion we entertain for the deplorable state of the town of Boston in particular; and also to declare the fixed and determined resolution of this colony, to unite with the other colonies in every effort, to retain those rights and liberties, which, as subjects to a British King, we possess, and which it is our absolute and indispensable duty to hand down to posterity unimpaired."

The exhausted state of the public funds, they say, is no fault of theirs. They were, in 1773, with-held from passing any court-law, but upon such terms as their duty rendered it impossible to accept; in 1774, his Excellency did not think proper to meet them at the usual time; the treasury, by their means, being deprived of two years collection of taxes, must consequently be unable to answer the demands upon it, till an act can be passed to enable it to discharge them: and, convinced, as they are, of the necessity of a court of justice, they would willingly adopt a plan for the establishment of them, and for independent judges of capacity and integrity, they would with the greatest pleasure liberally provide: but as the usual establishments for that purpose, the impoverished state of the public finances will not permit them to provide.

Such was the answer which the general assembly of North Carolina returned to Gov. Martin's conciliatory speech; to which, however, not a word is said of Lord North's plans, probably to feel the pulse of the majority before it was proposed.

Towards the end of April, a mob rose in Charlestown, South Carolina, and seized the arms and gunpowder that were lodged in a building adjoining to the guard-house in the middle of the town. The deputy governor issued a proclamation, offering 200l. reward for discovering the offenders. But the whole was afterwards found lodged in the houses of the committee-men.

A party broke into the powder-magazine at Savannah in Georgia in the night of May 21, and carried off all the powder which the Governor himself had formerly purchased, and a reward of 50l. is offered for discovering the robbers, and a pardon to accomplices who shall discover [illegible].

[illegible] Lord Dunmore, with a party of men belonging to the Maidstone armed ship, commanded by Lord Dunmore himself, came on shore from barracks at Fort-Johnston, and privately removed out of the magazine, and carried on board the said ship about twenty barrels of gunpowder belonging to this colony. ——

Next day the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city presented an address to his Excellency, viz.

"My Lord, We —— humbly beg leave to represent to your Excellency, that the inhabitants of this city were this morning exceedingly alarmed, by a report, that a large quantity of gunpowder was in the preceding night, while they were sleeping in their beds, removed from the public magazine in this city, and conveyed under an escort of marines, on board one of his Majesty's armed vessels, lying at a ferry on James river.

We beg leave to represent to your Excellency, that as this magazine was erected at the public expence of this colony, and appropriated to the safe keeping of such ammunition as should be there lodged from time to time, for the protection and security of the country, by arming therefrom such of the militia as might be necessary in cases of invasions and insurrections, they humbly conceive it to be the only proper repository to be resorted to in times of imminent danger.

We further beg leave to inform your Excellency, that, from various reports at present prevailing in different parts of the country, we have too much reason to believe, that some wicked and designing persons have instilled the most diabolical notions into the minds of our slaves, and that therefore the utmost attention to our internal security is become the more necessary.

The circumstances of this city, my Lord, we consider as peculiar and critical. The inhabitants, from the situation of the magazine in the midst of their city, have, for a long tract of time, been exposed to all those dangers which have happened in many countries from explosions and other accidents: They have, from time to time, thought it incumbent on them to guard their magazine; for their security they have, for some time past, judged it necessary to keep strong patroles on foot: in their present circumstances, then, to have the chief and necessary means of their defence removed, cannot but be extremely alarming. Considering ourselves as guardians of the city, we therefore humbly desire to be informed by your Excellency, upon what motives, and for what particular purposes, the powder has been carried off in such a manner: and we earnestly intreat your Excellency to order it to be immediately returned to the magazine."

To which his Excellency returned a verbal answer: "That hearing of an insurrection

surrection in a neighbouring county, he had removed the powder from the magazine, where he did not think it secure, to a place of perfect security; and that, upon his word and honour, whenever it was wanted on any insurrection, it should be delivered in half an hour: That he had removed it in the night-time to prevent any alarm; and that Capt. Collins had his express commands for the part he had acted: He was surprised to hear the people were under arms on this occasion, and that he should not think it prudent to put powder into their hands in such a situation."

This answer not being satisfactory, and the rumour of what had happened having spread rapidly over the province, with several severe aggravations, a company of volunteers, to the number of 150, suddenly armed themselves, and, with Patrick Henry, Esq; (one of the delegates elect to the continental congress) at their head, made forced marches, and unexpectedly incamped in the neighbourhood of Williamsburgh, before the Governor had notice of their approach; from whence they dispatched Col. Braxton, with orders to insist, that either the gunpowder should be immediately replaced, or a sum equal to its value paid down. Next day Col. Braxton returned, with the Hon. Richard Corbin's bill of exchange for 330l.; but in the mean time the Governor, having lettered his lady and family on board the Fowey man of war, got together about 40 marines from the ships, fortified his palace, and threatened destruction to the town, if any insult was offered either to to his person or property. By this firm and resolute conduct peace was restored, the volunteers returned every man to his own home, the Governor brought home his lady and family, and the magazine and public treasury were put under a proper guard.

"*Williamsburgh, May* 13. Upon the report, that a number of men were coming down to Williamsburgh, to demand restitution of the gunpowder lately removed from thence, the marines and seamen belonging to the Fowey man of war and the Magdalen armed schooner, now lying in the river, were ordered in the night to march to Williamsburgh to protect the place. Capt. Montague also thought proper to send a message to the President of the Council, informing him, that in case the marines were attacked, he should fire upon the town of York."

The Governor soon after issued two proclamations, viz.

1. "Virginia, to wit,

WHEREAS there is too much reason to suppose, that some persons, in the different parts of this colony, are disaffected to his Majesty's government, and by their weight and credit with the people are endeavouring to bring the country into such a situation as to afford them the fairest prospect of effecting a change in the form of it, covering their wicked designs under the specious appearance of defending their liberties, and have taken advantage of the unhappy ferment which themselves have raised in the minds of their fellow-subjects, in prosecution of their dangerous designs, to oppose the most undoubted prerogative of the King, which in a late instance I thought it expedient to exert, by removing on board his Majesty's ship the Fowey, a small quantity of gunpowder, belonging to his Majesty, from the magazine in this city; I have thought fit, with the advice of his Majesty's Council, to issue this my proclamation, with a view of undeceiving the deluded, and of exposing to the unwary the destruction into which they may be precipitated, if they suffer themselves to be longer guided by such infatuated counsels.

Although I consider myself, under the authority of the crown, the only constitutional judge, in what manner the ammunition provided for the protection of the people of this government is to be disposed of for that end; yet, for effecting the salutary objects of this proclamation, and removing from the minds of his Majesty's subjects the groundless suspicions they have imbibed, I think proper to declare, that the apprehensions which seemed to prevail throughout this whole country of an intended insurrection of the slaves, who had been seen in large numbers in the night-time about the magazine, and my knowledge of its being a very insecure depositary, were my inducements to that measure; and I chose the night as the properest season, because I knew the temper of the times, and the misinterpretations which would be apt to prevail if the thing should be known. Acting under these motives, I certainly rather deserved the thanks of the country than their reproaches. But whenever the present ferment shall subside, and it shall become necessary to put arms

arms into the hands of the militia, for the defence of the people againſt a foreign enemy or inteſtine inſurgents, I ſhall be as ready as on a late occaſion [50. 297.] to exert my beſt abilities in the ſervice of the country. In the mean time, as it is indiſpenſably neceſſary to maintain order, and the authority of laws, and thereby the dignity of his Majeſty's government, I exhort and require, in his Majeſty's name, all his faithful ſubjects, to leave no expedient uneſſayed which may tend to that happy end. Such as are to be influenced by the love of order for its own ſake, and the bleſſings it is always productive of, would do well to conſider the internal weakneſs of this colony, as well as the dangers to which it is expoſed from a ſavage enemy; who, from the moſt recent advices I have received from the frontier-inhabitants, are ready to renew their hoſtilities againſt the people of this country. But as, on the one hand, nothing can juſtify men, without proper authority, in a rapid recurrence to arms, nothing excuſe reſiſtance to the executive power in the due inforcement of law; ſo, on the other, nothing but ſuch reſiſtance and outrageous proceedings ſhall ever compel me to avail myſelf of any means that may carry the appearance of ſeverity.

Anxious to reſtore peace and harmony to this diſtracted country, and to induce a firmer reliance on the goodneſs and tenderneſs of our moſt gracious ſovereign to all his ſubjects equally, and on the wiſdom of his counſels for a redreſs of all their real grievances, which can only be obtained by loyal and conſtitutional applications, I again call upon and require all his Majeſty's liege ſubjects, and eſpecially all magiſtrates and other officers, both civil and military, to exert themſelves in removing the diſcontents, and ſuppreſſing the ſpirit of faction, which prevail among the people, that a dutiful ſubmiſſion to the laws of the land may be ſtrictly obſerved; which ſhall ever be the rule of my conduct, as the intereſt and happineſs of this dominion ever have been, and ſhall continue to be, the object of my adminiſtration.

Given under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at Williamſburgh, this 3d of May 1775, and in the 15th year of his Majeſty's reign.

DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING."

2. "Virginia, to wit,

WHEREAS I have been informed from undoubted authority, that a certain Patrick Henry of the county of Hanover, and a number of deluded followers, have taken up arms, choſen their officers, and, ſtyling themſelves an independent company, have marched out of their county, incamped, and put themſelves in a poſture of war; and have written and diſpatched letters to divers parts of the country, exciting the people to join in theſe outrageous and rebellious practices, to the terror of all his Majeſty's faithful ſubjects, and in open defiance of law and government; and have committed other acts of violence, particularly in extorting from his Majeſty's receiver-general the ſum of 330l. under pretence of replacing the powder I thought proper to order from the magazine; whence it undeniably appears, that there is no longer the leaſt ſecurity for the life or property of any man: Wherefore I have thought proper, with the advice of his Majeſty's council, and in his Majeſty's name, to iſſue this my proclamation, ſtrictly charging all perſons, not to be concerned in ſuch unwarrantable combinations; but, on the contrary, to oppoſe them and their deſigns by every means; which deſigns muſt otherwiſe inevitably involve the whole country in the moſt direful calamity, as they will call for the vengeance of offended Majeſty and the inſulted laws to be exerted here, to vindicate the authority of government.

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Agreeable to a reſolution of the continental congreſs, for the better ſecuring a due obſervance of the aſſociation entered into by them, a general meeting of the freeholders of Mecklenburg county, in Virginia, was held May 8. of whom ſeventeen were choſen as a committee; who, May 13. reſolved unanimouſly, "That the removal of the gunpowder out of the public magazine, by expreſs order of Lord Dunmore, is truly alarming; and that his excuſe for ſuch conduct, in his anſwer to the addreſs of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Williamſburgh, is unſatisfactory and evaſive, and he has thereby forfeited all title to the confidence of the good people of this colony."

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A council was held at Williamſburgh on Monday, May 15. at the breaking up of which was publiſhed, *An addreſs to the good people of Virginia*, viz.

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The Council recommend it to all orders of men, to conſider ſeriouſly what will be the probable conſequence of ſuch a conduct as hath been lately purſued, and whether a redreſs of the grievances complained of will not be more readily obtained by gentle, mild, and conſtitutional methods, than by ſuch intemperate behaviour, which muſt tend to exaſperate and inflame, rather than to reconcile the differences that now unhappily ſubſiſt.

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bedience to the laws, and ſupporting the conſtitution of their country, under which it has flouriſhed from its infancy, and for obtaining a happy and ſpeedy concluſion to all our troubles.

As his Excellency the Governor has iſſued his proclamation for the ſpeedy meeting of the General Aſſembly, the Council are happy in finding an opportunity will be given the people of repreſenting their grievances in the manner preſcribed by the conſtitution."

The aſſembly of Virginia met at Williamſburgh on the 1ſt of June. —— We inſert the ſpeech of John Earl of Dunmore, the Governor, the addreſs of the Council, and his Excellency's anſwer.

The Governor's ſpeech.

" Gentlemen of the Council, Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

I HAVE called you together, to give you an opportunity of taking the alarming ſtate of the colony into your conſideration, and providing remedies againſt the evils which are increaſing therein. And I am induced to it at this time particularly, becauſe, as the declarations of the King and Parliament, contained in the joint Addreſs of the Lords and Commons on the 7th of February laſt, and his Majeſty's anſwer [89.], no longer admit of a doubt, that your well founded grievances, properly repreſented, will meet with that attention and regard which are ſo juſtly due them; ſo likewiſe the reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, which followed on the 27th of the ſame month [122.], will, I truſt, have the effect of removing the jealouſy which has been the principal ſource of diſquiet and uneaſineſs in the minds of the people: Therefore I entertain the ſtrongeſt hopes, that nothing will remain, after a juſt conſideration of the nature and tendency of that reſolution, to prevent your ſeriouſly exerting yourſelves to bring the diſputes which have unhappily raged between the mother-country and the colonies to a good end; to which the ſtep already taken by the Houſe of Commons muſt be conſidered as a benevolent tender, and, I hope, auſpicious advance, on the part of the parent-ſtate.

It muſt now be manifeſt to all diſpaſſionate people, that the parliament, the high and ſupreme legiſlature of the empire, far from having entertained thoughts, ſo inconſiſtent with the wiſdom and public virtue which have ever diſtinguiſhed that auguſt body, of oppreſſing the people of the colonies, or of promoting the intereſt of one at the expence of another part of their fellow-ſubjects, have only been extending their care, that the whole, in conſideration of the enjoyment of equal rights, privileges, and advantages, ſhould be obliged, according to their abilities and ſituation, to contribute that proportion towards the burdens neceſſary for the ſupport of their civil government, and for the common defence; which the ſubjects of the ſame ſtate cannot, with any juſtice, or conſiſtent with their own welfare, refuſe to grant; the principle of which having never, I believe, been denied by the people of his Majeſty's dominion of Virginia, I hope you will think it reaſonable now to acknowledge the propriety, and to engage to fulfil your part, of the obligation it includes.

Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

No ſpecific ſum being demanded of you for theſe purpoſes, (as I think obviouſly appears), your juſtice and liberality are left to their full ſcope; and your gift, if you ſhould be induced to offer any, may be, in the completeſt manner, free. The civil government of this country being already provided for, you will only have to declare what proportion, and by what means, you are willing to contribute towards the public burdens of the ſtate; burdens to which the mother-country hath chearfully ſubmitted, to ſecure the colonies from the incroachments of a dangerous and vigilant enemy. And I am warranted to ſay, that as it is never intended to require you to tax yourſelves, without parliament's taxing the ſubjects of G. Britain on the ſame occaſion in a far greater proportion, no prudence which you ſhall think neceſſary to obſerve for your ſecurity in that particular can be diſapproved of.

And I can likewiſe aſſure you, that if you ſhould judge fit to adopt the principle, and imitate the example, of juſtice, equity, and moderation, in your propoſals, which actuated the Houſe of Commons in their reſolution, declaring at once what was ultimately expected of you, ſuch a compliance, on your part, will be conſidered by his Majeſty, not only as a teſtimony of your reverence for parliament, but alſo as a mark of your duty

duty and attachment to your Sovereign, who has no object nearer his heart, than the peace and profperity of his fubjects in every part of his dominions.

I muft recommend to you to fall upon means of paying the officers and private men employed in repelling the late invafion and incurfions of the Indians, as I make no doubt you will think their fervices on that occafion deferving of your attention. [50.]

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houfe of Burgeffes,

You may be aflured of my chearful concurrence in all meafures, and ready aflent to all laws, which it may be found expedient to adopt, for the prefent peace, tranquillity, and advantage of the country; and I hope you will think it neceffary, to thefe ends, that the courts of juftice fhould forthwith be opened, in order that the laws may again have their due courfe.

I cannot conclude, without exhorting you, in the moft earneft manner, to enter upon the fubject-matter now recommended to you, with that patience, calmnefs, and impartiality, which its great importance requires; and to reflect upon the benefits this country hath received from the fupport given to it by the parent-ftate; which I hope will animate your zeal, now you have it in your power, to reftore that harmony and mutual confidence which rendered both countries fo flourifhing; and, in fhort, to purfue your true intereft, which will convert our prefent gloomy apprehenfions into profpects of peace, happinefs, and lafting fecurity."

The Humble Addrefs of the Council.

"My Lord,

We his Majefty's moft dutiful and loyal fubjects, the Council of Virginia, now met in General Aflembly, beg leave to prefent our humble thanks to your Excellency, for your fpeech at the opening of this feffion, and for giving us an opportunity to take the prefent alarming ftate of this colony into our confideration, and provide remedies againft the increafing evils therein. Your doing this fo feafonably, and as foon as you were properly apprifed of what you thought would lay a firm foundation for our proceeding with fuccefs in fo defirable a work, we cannot but regard as a proof of your attachment to the welfare of this dominion.

As this country hath, for many years paft, made ample provifion for the civil government thereof, we have only to declare our willingnefs to concur with the other branch of the legiflature in fuch proportion, and in fuch means, as they fhall be willing to contribute towards the public burdens of the ftate.

The peace and good order of every country depending on the regular adminiftration of juftice, we are defirous that the courts fhould be forthwith opened, that the laws may again have their due courfe; as fuch a ftep will be inftrumental in removing mifchiefs of the greateft magnitude and moft deftructive tendency."

The Governor's Anfwer.

"Gentlemen, Your willingnefs to concur in meafures, which, if adopted, will entirely compofe the deftructive differences between this country and Great Britain, and reftore the order and tranquillity of the colony, cannot but give his Majefty the moft fenfible pleafure; as the opportunity of communicating to him fuch a proof of the duty and loyalty of this branch of the legiflature of Virginia affords me the greateft fatisfaction."

"*Williamsburgh, June* 10. In the night of Saturday the 3d inftant, fome young men got into the public magazine in this city, intending to furnifh themfelves with arms; but were prefently after furprifed by the report of a gun, which was fo artfully placed, (faid to be contrived by L—d D——e), that upon touching a ftring which was in their way, it went off, and wounded three perfons; but not mortally. One of them is terribly hurt by feveral fmall balls that entered his arm and fhoulder; another, by the lofs of two fingers of his right hand, rendered incapable of following his profeffion for fubfiftence; the other wounded very flightly. There were two guns prepared for this horrid purpofe, one of which was brought out next morning, and found to be double-charged. On Monday a committee was appointed of the Houfe of Burgeffes, to examine the ftate of the magazine; who have placed a guard over it till meafures fhall be concerted for its better fecurity."

A member of the Virginia aflembly, in a letter, dated June 4. fays, "Lord North's olive-branch, as it is called, viz. the refolve of the Houfe of Commons,

is looked upon throughout every colony whoſe aſſembly has met, as an inſult to the injuries offered, and will not be accepted We have been here in a ſtate of confuſion for ſome time, owing to the Governor's removing the powder out of the magazine in the night on board of a ſloop of war, and the flame of the people again kindled, by his Lordſhip's fixing guns in the windows and doors of the magazine, loaded with ſpring-locks, to fire on the hoiſting of a window, or opening of a door; which, on an attempt of ſome of the citizens to get ſome of the arms for the volunteers of Williamſburgh, fired, and wounded ſeveral young gentlemen, though fortunately not mortally. I fear the ſnare of the Governor on the lives of the Sons of Liberty will raiſe freſh commotions in the country, and I much dread its conſequences."

Early in the morning of June 8. the Earl of Dunmore, with his lady, and family, Capt. Edward Foy, and ſome of his Excellency's domeſtics, left Williamſburgh, and went on board the Fowey man of war, lying at York town. —— The reaſons for this precipitate retreat, are contained in the following meſſage, which his Excellency left behind him, and which was the ſame day communicated to the Aſſembly, viz.

" Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

BEING now fully perſuaded, that my perſon, and thoſe of my family likewiſe, are in conſtant danger of falling ſacrifices to the blind and unmeaſurable fury which has ſo unaccountably ſeized upon the minds and underſtanding of great numbers of the people; and apprehending that at length ſome of them may work themſelves up to that pitch of daringneſs and atrocioufneſs, as to fall upon me, in the defenceleſs ſtate in which they know I am in the city of Williamſburgh, and perpetrate acts that would plunge this country into the moſt horrid calamities, and render the breach with the mother-country irreparable; I have thought it prudent for myſelf, and ſerviceable for the country, that I remove to a place of ſafety; conformable to which I have fixed my reſidence, for the preſent, on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Fowey, lying at York. It is not my intention to give the leaſt interruption to the ſitting of the Aſſembly; but I hope they will proceed in the great buſineſs which they have before them with diligence and effect. I ſhall take care to make the acceſs to me ſo eaſy and ſafe, that the neceſſary communication between me and the Houſe may be attended with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible; and I thought it would be more agreeable to the Houſe to ſend to me, from time to time, ſome of their members, as occaſion ſhall require, than to be put all to the trouble of moving to be nearer me.

I hope the Houſe will ſee my proceedings on this occaſions as they were really meant; and I beg them to be aſſured, that I ſhall now be as ready to attend to all the duties of my office as I was before; and that I am perfectly diſpoſed to contribute all in my power, if opportunity be given me, to reſtore that harmony, the interruption of which is likely to coſt ſo dear to the repoſe, as well as to the comfort, of every individual.

DUNMORE."

The Governor's meſſage being read, the Houſe of Burgeſſes immediately reſolved themſelves into a committee, to take the ſame under their conſideration; and, after ſome time ſpent therein, a number of the members were appointed to draw up an addreſs to his Excellency, in anſwer to his meſſage; which being prepared, read, and approved by the Houſe, as alſo concurred in by his Majeſty's Council, a deputation of two of that Hon. Board, and four Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, were directed to wait upon his Excellency with the ſame next morning at York; of which the following is a copy.

" To his Excellency the Rt Hon. John Earl of Dunmore, his Majeſty's Lieutenant, Governor-General, and Commander in Chief, of Virginia,

The joint Addreſs of the Council and Houſe of Burgeſſes.

My LORD,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council and the Burgeſſes of Virginia, aſſure your Excellency, that it is with the greateſt concern we find, by your meſſages to them, that your Lordſhip entertains any ſuſpicions of the perſonal ſecurity of yourſelf or family; as we can by no means ſuppoſe any of his Majeſty's ſubjects in this colony, would meditate a crime ſo horrid and atrocious as you ſeem to apprehend.

We are fearful the ſtep your Lordſhip hath

hath taken, in removing from the ſeat of government, may conduce to a continuance of that great uneaſineſs which hath of late ſo unhappily prevailed in this country. We cannot but expreſs our concern, that your Lordſhip did not think proper to communicate the ground of your uneaſineſs to us; as, from our zeal and attachment to the preſervation of order and good government, we ſhould have judged it our indiſpenſable duty, to have endeavoured to remove every cauſe of diſquietude. In proof of the great reſpect we ſhall ever pay to the repreſentative of our Moſt Gracious Sovereign, and to remove, to the utmoſt of our power, your Lordſhip's apprehenſions, we aſſure your Lordſhip, that we will chearfully concur in any meaſure that may be propoſed proper to the ſecurity of yourſelf and family. It is with much anxiety we conſider the very diſagreeable ſituation of your Lordſhip's moſt amiable lady and family, and ſhould think ourſelves happy in being able to reſtore their perfect tranquillity, by removing all their fears.

We cannot, my Lord, but approve your intention of not giving the leaſt interruption to the important affairs on which we are now aſſembled, and it is with pleaſure we receive your Lordſhip's aſſurance of your diſpoſition to eſtabliſh that harmony ſo eſſential to the repoſe and comfort of every individual; but we muſt beg leave to obſerve to your Lordſhip, how impracticable it will be to carry on the buſineſs of this ſeſſion with any tolerable degree of propriety, or with that diſpatch the advanced ſeaſon of the year requires, whilſt your Lordſhip is ſo far removed from us, and ſo inconveniently ſituated. We therefore earneſtly intreat your Lordſhip, that you will be pleaſed to return, with your lady and family, to the palace; which we are perſuaded will give the greateſt ſatisfaction, and be the moſt likely means of quieting the minds of the people."

The gentlemen appointed to wait on the Governor arrived at the capital between one and two o'clock, and delivered this verbal meſſage from his Excellency: "That as the ſubject of their addreſs was of the utmoſt concern to himſelf and family, he would take time to conſider, and return an anſwer in writing, after he had maturely deliberated upon its contents." His Lordſhip behaved with the utmoſt politeneſs, and held a very friendly conference with the deputies. —— Next day the following anſwer was ſent.

"Gentlemen of the Council, Mr Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

In anſwer to your joint addreſs, preſented by your deputies yeſterday, I acquaint you, That it appears to me, the commotions among the people, and their menaces and threats, (an enumeration of which I forbear, out of tenderneſs), have been of ſuch public notoriety, that you muſt ſuppoſe many of his Majeſty's ſubjects in this colony, whether they meditated or not, have at leaſt manifeſted, ſuch an inveteracy, as juſtifies my ſuſpicion, that they would not heſitate to commit a crime, which, horrid and atrocious as it is, I had juſt ground to apprehend. And when the diſpoſition which the Houſe of Burgeſſes have ſhewn towards me, the returns they have made to the reſpect and civility which I have been forward to offer to them, the countenance they have given to the violent and diſorderly proceedings of the people, his Majeſty's magazine having been forced and rifled in the preſence of ſome of the members of the Houſe of Burgeſſes, and, by the information of the committee the Houſe appointed to inſpect the magazine, no other endeavours have been uſed, than to prevail on the people to return the arms taken out, but not to commit the perſons in whoſe poſſeſſion they were found, in order that they might be brought to the puniſhment due to ſo heinous an offence, no leſs againſt the peace and good order of the country, than the dignity and authority of the King; when a body of men aſſembled in the city of Williamſburgh, not only to the knowledge, but with the approbation of every body, for the avowed purpoſe of attacking a party of the King's forces, which, without the leaſt foundation, it was reported, were marching to my protection, and which, if true, ought to have been approved and aided, not oppoſed and inſulted, by all good and loyal ſubjects; when eſpecially the Houſe of Burgeſſes, or a committee of the Houſe, (which is the ſame), has ventured upon a ſtep fraught with the moſt alarming conſequences, in ordering and appointing guards, without ever conſulting me, to mount in the city of Williamſburgh, as is pretended, to protect

the magazine, but which may well be doubted, as there then remained nothing therein which required being guarded; but if otherwiſe, this ſtep nevertheleſs ſhows a deſign to uſurp the executive power, which, if it be perſiſted in, ſubverts the conſtitution: I ſay, when theſe circumſtances are duly conſidered, I may ſubmit it to your own judgement, whether I could reaſonably expect any good effect from communicating the ground of my uneaſineſs to you.

But as you are pleaſed, Gentlemen, now to aſſure me, that you will chearfully concur in any meaſure that may be propoſed proper for the ſecurity of myſelf and family, I leave to your own conſideration, whether that can be effected any otherwiſe than by reinſtating me in the full powers of my office, as his Majeſty's repreſentative, by opening the courts of juſtice, and reſtoring the energy of the laws, which is all the ſecurity requiſite for all parties; by diſarming all independent companies, or other bodies of men, raiſed and acting in defiance of lawful authority; and by obliging thoſe who have taken any of his Majeſty's public ſtore of arms, to deliver them up immediately; and, what is not leſs eſſential than any thing, by your own example, and every means in your power, aboliſhing that ſpirit of perſecution, which, to the diſgrace of humanity, now reigns, and purſues with menaces and acts of oppreſſion, all perſons who differ from the multitude in political opinion, or are attached from principles and duty to the ſervice of their King and government; by which means, the deluded people never hearing but the diſfigured ſide of a ſtory, their minds are continually kept in that ferment which ſubjects them for ever to be impoſed upon, and leads to the commiſſion of any deſperate act, and endangers the general ſafety. For the more ſpeedy accompliſhment of theſe ends, and the great object and neceſſary buſineſs of the ſeſſions, I ſhall have no objection to your adjourning to the town of York, where I will meet you, and remain with you till your buſineſs be finiſhed.

With reſpect to your intreaty that I ſhould return to the palace, as the moſt likely means of quieting the minds of the people, I muſt repreſent to you, that unleſs there be among you a ſincere and active deſire to ſeize this opportunity now offered to you by parliament, of eſtabliſhing the freedom of your country upon a fixed and known foundation, and of uniting yourſelves with your fellow-ſubjects of G. Britain in one common bond of intereſt, and mutual aſſiſtance, my return to Williamſburgh would be as fruitleſs to the people, as poſſibly it might be dangerous to myſelf. But if your proceedings manifeſt that happy diſpoſition, which is to be deſired ardently by every good friend to this, as well as the mother-country; I aſſure you, in the warmth of my heart, that I will return, with the greateſt joy, and ſhall conſider it as the moſt fortunate event of my life, if you give me an opportunity of being an inſtrument of promoting your happineſs, and a mediator between you and the ſupreme authority, to obtain for you every explanation of your doubts, and the fulleſt conviction of the ſincerity of their deſire to confirm to you the undiſturbed enjoyment of your rights and liberty; and I ſhall be well pleaſed, by bringing my family back again, that you ſhould have ſuch a pledge of my attachment to this country, and of my wiſhes to cultivate a cloſe and laſting intimacy with the inhabitants.

DUNMORE."

June 10. 1775.

The Council of Virginia gave an immediate and a loyal anſwer to the Governor's ſpeech at the opening of the aſſembly [361.]; that of the Houſe of Burgeſſes was preſented to his Excellency on board the Fowey man of war, June 14. by delegates, in ſubſtance as follows.

"My LORD, We his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Burgeſſes of Virginia, now met in general aſſembly, have taken into our conſideration the joint addreſs of the two Houſes of Parliament, his Majeſty's anſwer, and the reſolutions of the Commons, which your Lordſhip has been pleaſed to lay before us. Wiſhing nothing ſo ſincerely as the perpetual continuance of that brotherly love which we bear to our fellow-ſubjects of Great Britain, and ſtill continuing to hope, and believe, that they do not approve the meaſures which have ſo long oppreſſed their brethren in America, we were pleaſed to receive your Lordſhip's notification, that a benevolent tender had at length been made by the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, towards bringing to a good end our unhappy diſputes with the mother-country. Next

to

to the poſſeſſion of liberty, my Lord, we ſhould conſider ſuch a reconciliation as the greateſt of all human bleſſings. With theſe diſpoſitions we entered into conſideration of that reſolution; we examined it minutely; we viewed it in every point of light in which we were able to place it; and, with pain and diſappointment, we muſt ultimately declare, it only changes the form of oppreſſion, without lightening its burden."

The aſſembly then declare their reaſons for not cloſing with the terms of that reſolution; which are to the following purport:—"Becauſe the Britiſh parliament has no right to intermeddle with the ſupport of civil government in the colonies:—Becauſe to render perpetual our exemption from an unjuſt taxation, we muſt ſaddle ourſelves with a perpetual tax, adequate to the expectations, and ſubject to the diſpoſal of parliament alone; whereas we have right to give our money, as the parliament do theirs, without coercion, from time to time, as public exigencies may require:—Becauſe, on our undertaking to grant money, as is propoſed, the Commons only reſolve to forbear levying pecuniary taxes on us; ſtill leaving unrepealed their ſeveral acts paſſed for the purpoſes of reſtraining the trade, and altering the form of government, of the eaſtern colonies; extending the boundaries, and changing the government and religion, of Quebec; enlarging the juriſdiction of the courts of admiralty; taking from us the right of trial by jury; and tranſporting us into other countries, to be tried for criminal offences:—Becauſe, at the very time of requiring from us grants of money, they are making diſpoſition to invade us with large armaments by ſea and land; which is a ſtyle of aſking gifts not reconcileable to our freedom: they are alſo proceeding to a repetition of injury, by paſſing acts for reſtraining the commerce and fiſheries of the provinces of New England, and for prohibiting the trade of the other colonies with all parts of the world, except the iſlands of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Weſt Indies:—Becauſe, on our agreeing to contribute our proportion towards the common defence, they do not propoſe to lay open to us a free trade with all the world; whereas, to us it appears juſt, that thoſe who bear equally the burdens of government, ſhould equally participate of its benefits:—Becauſe the propoſition now made to us involves the intereſt of all the other colonies: we are now repreſented in general congreſs, by members approved by this Houſe, where our former union, it is hoped, will be ſo ſtrongly cemented, that no partial application can produce the ſlighteſt departure from the common cauſe."

After giving the above reaſons, they conclude thus. "There was indeed a plan of accommodation offered in parliament [83.], which, though not entirely equal to the terms we had a right to aſk, yet differed but in few points from what the general congreſs [20.] had held out. Had Parliament been diſpoſed ſincerely, as we are, to bring about a reconciliation, reaſonable men had hoped, that, by meeting us on this ground, ſomething might have been done. Lord Chatham's bill, on the one part, and the terms of the congreſs, on the other, would have formed a baſis for negotiation; which a ſpirit of accommodation, on both ſides, might perhaps have reconciled. It came recommended, too, from one whoſe ſucceſsful experience in the art of government ſhould have enſured to it ſome attention from thoſe to whom it was tendered. He had ſhewn to the world, that Great Britain, with her colonies, united firmly under a juſt and honeſt government, formed a power which might bid defiance to the moſt potent enemies. With a change of miniſters, however, a total change of meaſures took place: the component parts of the empire have, from that moment, been falling aſunder; and a total annihilation of its weight, in the political ſcale of the world, ſeems juſtly to be apprehended.

Theſe, my Lord, are our ſentiments on this important ſubject, which we offer only as an individual part of the whole empire. Final determination we leave to the general congreſs, now ſitting, before whom we ſhall lay the papers your Lordſhip has communicated to us. To their wiſdom we commit the improvement of this important advance. If it can be wrought into any good, we are aſſured they will do it. To them alſo we refer the diſcovery of that proper method of repreſenting our well-founded grievances, which, your Lordſhip aſſures us, will meet with the attention and regard ſo juſtly due to them. For ourſelves, we have exhauſted every mode of application which our invention could ſuggeſt, as proper and promiſing. We have de-

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cently remonſtrated with parliament; they have added new injuries to the old: we have wearied our King with ſupplications; he has not deigned to anſwer us: we have appealed to the native honour and juſtice of the Britiſh nation; their efforts in our favour have been hitherto ineffectual. What then remains to be done? That we commit our injuries to the even-handed juſtice of that Being who doth no wrong; earneſtly beſeeching him to illuminate the counſels, and proſper the endeavours, of thoſe to whom America hath confided her hopes; that through their wiſe direction, we may again ſee, reunited, the bleſſings of liberty and property, and the moſt permanent harmony with Great Britain."

On the 16th of June, about twelve o'clock, the Governor returned the following anſwer to the above addreſs.

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,*

It is with real concern I can diſcover nothing in your addreſs that I think manifeſts the ſmalleſt inclination to, or will be productive of, a reconciliation with the mother-country."

In the Virginia Gazette of June 10. appeared what follows.

"*Extract of a letter from London, March* 13. I did myſelf the pleaſure of writing you the 1ſt of this month, and ſent you a copy of ſuch part of the Earl of Dunmore's letter to Lord Dartmouth as had been laid before both Houſes of Parliament [117.]; ſince which time I have had an opportunity of knowing the ſecret part of his Lordſhip's letter, which was not laid before Parliament; and as it particularly marks his character as Governor of Virginia, in reference to the good people of that brave colony, and will, I truſt, be ſo inſtructive to the members of their Houſe of Burgeſſes as never hereafter to confide in him, but to conſider and treat him as their confirmed enemy, I beg that you will uſe the beſt and ſpeedieſt manner to communicate it to them, as I pledge myſelf to you for the truth of the information. —— After Lord Dunmore had given his uncandid repreſentation of Virginia, as tranſmitted to you on the 1ſt of this month, he proceeded warmly to recommend to Lord Dartmouth, that ſome men of war ſhould be ſtationed in Cheſapeak bay [317.], to prevent the Virginians from carrying on any external trade, except with this country, and that all communication might be cut off between them and the northern colonies. He adviſed, that ſome ſloops or tenders ſhould be placed in Cheſter and Saſſafras rivers: and as, he obſerved, the Council, as well as the Houſe of Burgeſſes, and almoſt every perſon of fortune and conſideration in the colony, (except the Attorney-General), were as deeply engaged as the inferior planters in factious aſſociations, and plans of reſiſtance, great outrages and diſorders would ſoon take place among them, for the want of a regular diſtribution of law; and therefore he ſtrongly urged the King's miniſters, as a ſure method to increaſe theſe diſorders, and which in the end, he aſſerted, could not fail to produce petitions from the rich, praying the protection of this legiſlature, that his Majeſty would, without delay, order himſelf, and all the other executive officers of Virginia, to withdraw from thence.—This I faithfully aſſure you is the *ſecret* counſel of Lord Dunmore. Can you therefore, my dear Sir, wonder that adminiſtration do perſevere in their ruinous and deſpotic ſyſtem of American politics? Be you firm, however, in your wiſe reſolutions of non-importation, non-exportation, and non-conſumption; and to theſe add an immediate accompliſhment in the art of war; and in the end you will eſtabliſh the rights of America upon an immoveable baſis. But you muſt firſt make the luxurious proud people of this kingdom feel the want of your commerce and affection, before they will do you any degree of juſtice." [116.]

On the 28th of July arrived at Portſmouth the Magdalen ſchooner from Virginia, with Lady Dunmore and family on board; and next morning they ſet out for London.

An advertiſement appeared in the Pennſylvania gazette of May 31. viz. "A gentleman who ſerved as an officer all laſt war in the King of Pruſſia's army, offers his ſervice to the province of Pennſylvania. The men that will be intruſted to his care, he obliges himſelf to teach, in a very ſhort time, the moſt uſeful and neceſſary manœuvres, eſpecially quick firing, even without a rammer, for which purpoſe he knows how to prepare ſuitable cartridges; beſides the art of advancing and retiring properly; and, laſtly, how to avoid all confuſion in an engagement. Inquire, &c."

"*Philadelphia, May* 16. The Quakers in Philadelphia are aſhamed of their teſtimony

ſtimony publiſhed laſt winter [xxxvi. 352.]. It was carried there by a ſmall majority of twenty-ſix old preachers, &c. without the knowledge of the ſociety. Above 300 of them are now under arms. We have one company compoſed entirely of Quakers."

According to letters from America in the beginning of June, the gunſmiths of Lancaſter county, in Pennſylvania, have engaged to furniſh the American army with 500 ſtand of arms every fourteen days. Five tuns of very good gunpowder were manufactured in and near Philadelphia, in the ſpace of three weeks. A ſingle powder-mill, ſituated about ſix miles from that city, produced regularly 500 lb. per week.

"*Cambridge, June* 8. Whereas the provincial congreſs, on the 3d day of May inſt. impowered and directed the receiver-general of this colony to borrow the ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds, lawful money, on colony-ſecurities, payable in two years, on intereſt at ſix per cent. per ann. any perſon willing to furniſh the colony with any ſum of money as aforeſaid, are deſired to ſignify the ſame, as ſoon as may be, to the ſubſcriber, H. GARDNER. *Receiver-General's office, May* 22. 1775."

"*Pittsfield, May* 18. We have had much work here of late with the Tories. A dark plot has been diſcovered, of ſending names down to Gen. Gage; in conſequence of which, and the critical ſituation of this town, we have been obliged to act with rigour, and have ſent Mr Jones and —— Graves to Northampton gaol, where they now lie in cloſe confinement, and have ſent a hue and cry after Major Stoddard and Mr Little, who have fled to New York for ſhelter."

"*Worceſter, May* 29. The Tories of this town, in obedience to public notice given, appeared on Monday laſt, with their arms and ammunition; and having ſurrendered theſe to the committee of correſpondence, and being ſtrictly ordered, not to leave the town, or meet together, without a permit, were diſmiſſed."

"*New York, June* 19. Laſt Wedneſday, one Angus Macdonald, who it is ſaid has been privately inliſting men for ſome time paſt to ſerve under Gen. Gage, againſt their country, was taken into cuſtody by a party of Col. Laſher's company of city-grenadiers, and conducted before the provincial congreſs, then ſitting; where he was examined, returned into cuſtody in the evening, and immediately ſent off to Gen. Wooſter's camp at Greenwich, in Connecticut."

"*Newport, Rhode-iſland, June* 1. On Saturday laſt, a detachment of between 200 and 300 men of the American army at Cambridge had orders to drive off the live ſtock from Hogg and Noddle's iſlands; which places lie near Chelſea and Winneſimmit, on the north-eaſt ſide of Boſton harbour.

From Chelſea to Hogg iſland, at low water, it is but about knee-deep, and from that to Noddle's iſland about the ſame. The ſtock on the former belonged to Mr Oliver Wendell of Boſton, and Mr Jonathan Jackſon at Newbury Port: the ſtock on Noddle's iſland was owned by Mr Williams of Boſton, who hires the iſland.

About eleven o'clock a. m. between twenty and thirty men belonging to the proprietors of the cattle, were ſent from Chelſea to Hogg iſland, and from thence to Noddle's iſland, to drive off the ſtock which was there; but were interrupted by a ſchooner and a ſloop, diſpatched from the fleet in Boſton harbour, and about forty marines, who had been ſtationed there to protect the ſtock. However, they drove off two fine Engliſh ſtallions, two colts, and three cows; killed fifteen horſes, two colts, and three cows; burnt a large barn full of ſalt, hay, and an old farm-houſe. By this time they were fired on by the ſchooner and ſloop, and a large number of marines in boats, ſent from the ſeveral ſhips of war: upon which they retreated to a ditch on the marſh, and kept themſelves undiſcovered till they had an opportunity to fire on the marines; when they ſhot two dead, and wounded two more, one of whom died ſoon after. They then retreated to Hogg iſland, where they were joined by the remainder of their party from Chelſea, and drove off all the ſtock thereon, viz. between 300 and 400 ſheep and lambs, ſome cows, horſes, &c.

During the driving off the cattle, there were continual firings between the provincials and the ſchooner, ſloop, boats, and marines, on the other iſland.

Having cleared Hogg iſland, the provincials drew up on Chelſea-neck, and ſent for a reinforcement of 300 men and two pieces of cannon, four-pounders; which arrived about nine o'clock in the evening: ſoon after which Gen. Putnam went

went down, and hailed the ſchooner, and told the people, that if they would ſubmit, they ſhould have good quarters; which the ſchooner returned with two cannon-ſhot: this was immediately anſwered with two cannon from the provincials. Upon this a very heavy fire enſued from both ſides, which laſted till eleven at night; at which time the fire from the ſchooner ceaſed, the fire from the ſhore being ſo hot, that her people were obliged to quit her, and to take to the boats, a great number of which had been ſent from the ſhips to their aſſiſtance, and alſo a large reinforcement of marines ſent to Noddle's iſland with two twelve-pounders.

The ſchooner being thus left, drove aſhore: about break of day, the provincials carried ſome hay under her ſtern, ſet fire to it, and burnt her to aſhes; the ſloop keeping up a ſmall fire upon them.

At this time a heavy cannonading began at Noddle's-iſland hill, with the twelve-pounders, upon the provincials; and Gen. Putnam kept up a heavy fire on the ſloop, diſabled her much, and killed many of her men: ſo that ſhe was obliged to be towed off by the boats; when the firing ceaſed, excepting a few ſhot which were exchanged between the party at Chelſea, and the marines on Noddle's iſland.

Thus ended this long action, without the loſs of one provincial, and only four wounded, one of whom was wounded by the burſting of his own gun, and another only loſt his little finger.

The loſs of the enemy amounted to at leaſt twenty killed and fifty wounded. The provincials took out of the ſchooner four double-fortified four-pounders, twelve ſwivels, chief of her rigging and ſails, which the ſailors and marines left behind, with many cloaths, ſome money, &c.; they having quitted her in great haſte."

Another account ſays, that the provincials acknowledge, that the crew of the ſhip of war, from a contemptible opinion they entertain of the provincials, allowed them to land on the above iſlands in great numbers, and when they began to drive the cattle to the ſhore, in order to deprive Gen. Gage's army of the comfortable ſupply which thoſe iſlands had hitherto afforded them, they then ſent the marines, about forty or fifty in number, to oppoſe them; which they did at firſt with ſucceſs, the provincials flying before them, though ſix times their number; but when they got further up the country among the incloſures, there the provincials made a ſtand, fired at the marines, and killed ſeveral of them. The marines returned their fire, and did alſo great execution: but were at laſt obliged to retreat; which they did without any other loſs.

At another ſmall iſland, where they were juſt in the ſame ſituation, a few marines againſt a larger number of provincials, a ſloop of war hauled near ſhore to their aſſiſtance, and fired ſeveral ſhot among the provincials, which did great execution; but unfortunately the ſloop fell aground, and the provincials coming down in great numbers, the men were obliged to quit the ſhip; which the provincials afterwards ſet on fire.

"*Whitehall, July* 18. 1775. Lt-Gen. Gage, in his letters to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated June 12. 1775, gives an account, That the town of Boſton continued to be ſurrounded by a large body of rebel provincials, and that all communication with the country was cut off; that the rebels had been burning houſes, and driving ſheep off an iſland that has eaſy communication with the main land, which drew on a ſkirmiſh with ſome marines, who drove the rebels away; but that an armed ſchooner, that had been ſent between the iſland and the main land, having got on ſhore at high water, there was no poſſibility of ſaving her; for as the tide fell, ſhe was left quite dry, and burned by the rebels. Two men were killed, and a few wounded." *Lond. gaz.*

"*From an officer to his friend at Edinburgh, dated, Camp at Boſton, May* 13. The diſcovery of a diabolical plot to murder almoſt every officer in the garriſon, has occaſioned part of us to encamp immediately: the officers of the remainder are obliged to lie in the ſame barracks with their men.—The raſcals were to have made a ſham attack at night upon the lines, and the inhabitants in town were to have poſted parties at the lodgings of all the officers, and murdered them as they run out on the alarm. After which they laid their account with the private ſoldiers joining them."

"*Extract of a letter from F— M—h, midſhipman on board the Lively frigate, now ſtationed off the neck of land near Boſton, dated May* 24. About five o'clock in the evening of the 20th ult. the day after the

ſkirmiſh

ſkirmiſh at Lexington, Capt. Lindſay, of the Falcon ſloop of war, came on board of us, and ordered us to ſlip our cable, and come along-ſide of him, to take on board two ſix-pounders, with powder and ſhot, &c.; which we had no ſooner done, than we ſailed up a ſmall river, (not much broader than Findhorn), about a league diſtant from Boſton. It then being dark, we ſtuck ſeveral times; but at laſt, about two in the morning, we came to anchor within a mile of Cambridge; and at four, being then on watch with two men, I heard ſome noiſe in the woods, and at the dawning of the day I obſerved 200 armed men coming down to us; who, hailing, informed us, that "they were true men of liberty; and that if we did not ſend a boat aſhore, they would fire upon us." I immediately acquainted the Captain with this, who ordered all hands to turn out to their quarters. We loaded the four ſwivels which belonged to the tender, as alſo the two guns we had taken on board, with a double charge. When we had got every thing ready for an engagement, the Americans fired upon us, but (thank God) killed none of us; we then fired a ſwivel loaded with round and grape ſhot, which killed two men, and wounded many more. The firing on both ſides continued half an hour; when we, by our cannon, ſwivels, and muſkets, got a complete victory, having only two men wounded. The Americans had twenty-five killed, and thirty wounded, whom they left on the ſhore. When the affair was over, we ſailed for Boſton with flying colours."

"*From an officer on board a king's ſhip at Boſton, May* 26. A few nights ago we received an alarm, that a body of 300 of the provincials were aſſembled on the banks of the river, with an intention of ſending down fire-floats to ſome of our boats ſtationed near this place. We were ordered to take three boats, having twenty-four men in each, and endeavour, by firing upon them, to diſperſe them: we were well armed, and had two ſwivels in each boat. Upon our attempting to land, they maintained their ground, and gave us a general diſcharge of their ſmall arms; which killed five of our men, and wounded two others. We immediately returned their fire, both with our ſmall arms and the three ſwivels; which we could eaſily perceive diſconcerted them greatly, for they drew back upon our landing; and upon obſerving another boat coming up to our aſſiſtance, they ſeemed in great confuſion. We repeated our fire on both ſides, and they retreated with precipitation: we followed, and took fifteen of them priſoners; and could have taken three times that number, but were afraid of following them farther. No perſon of any note on the ſide of the provincials was in this engagement; and it is plain, that they muſt be raw undiſciplined men, to ſuffer ſuch a ſmall number as we conſiſted of to make them retreat with precipitation. The number of their killed is thirty-two, beſides ſeveral who were wounded, and whom, in their confuſion, they left behind. The number of our killed, by the ſecond fire, were only three."

Gen. Putnam being informed, that a veſſel had arrived at Nantucket, from the Weſt Indies, with flour for the uſe of Gen. Gage's army, he diſpatched a party of 100 provincials, who took the flour out of the veſſel, and ſecured it for the uſe of the provincial army.

"*Cambridge, June* 8. Laſt Wedneſday ſe'ennight a number of provincials, under the command of Col. Robinſon, made an acquiſition of about 500 ſheep and 30 head of cattle from off Patrick's iſland. And on Friday night laſt the provincial troops made another acquiſition of about 800 ſheep and lambs from off Deer iſland, together with a number of cattle.—Major Creaton, who commanded this party, alſo took a barge belonging to one of the men of war, together with four or five priſoners."

"*New York, May* 22. On Thurſday Capt. Reynolds ſpoke with Capt. Lindſay, in the Falcon ſloop of war; who acquainted him, that having advice that a ſloop lay at a place called *Sandwich*, that had carried ſome proviſions to Providence, &c. for the uſe of the Boſton provincials, he diſpatched his lieutenant, with his tender, and twenty men, and two other officers, to take poſſeſſion of her: which they accordingly did. But, before they could carry her off, ſhe was retaken, as alſo the tender, by ſome boats of the country: and the lieutenant loſt an arm; the gunner was wounded in the head; and the doctor's mate in one of his legs. The ſeamen were ſent priſoners into the country."

"*Extract of a letter from Portſmouth in New Hampſhire, to the provincial congreſs, Maſſachuſet's, and from them forwarded to*

the committees of correſpondence in Connecticut, May 29. Gentlemen, We had two proviſion-veſſels ſeized at the mouth of our harbour laſt night, by the Scarborough; and upon application made to Capt. Barclay for their releaſe, find he has poſitive orders from the Admiral to take poſſeſſion of all veſſels laden with proviſions, ſalt, and molaſſes, and ſend them to Boſton;—and ſays farther, thoſe orders are circular through the continent. By order of the committee, [Signed] *B. Wentworth, Chairman.* —— Another account ſays, "This uncommon exertion of arbitrary power immediately alarmed the inhabitants; and the committee of ſafety having met, a memorial was by their approbation preſented to the Governor and Council; who took every prudent method in their power to pacify the people, and to obtain a releaſe of the captures. His Excellency repaired on board the Scarborough, and informed the Captain, that the proviſions were the property of ſome of the inhabitants, who had before contracted for the ſame. But the only anſwer he could obtain was, "that Adm. Graves and the General had forwarded orders to take every proviſion-veſſel that ſhould be met with on every ſtation, and to ſend them forthwith to Boſton for the ſupply of the army and navy."

"*Philadelphia, June* 10. On board Capt. Macculloch, from London, came paſſenger Major Skene, Governor of Crown-point, with four other officers belonging to the regiments at Boſton. They are now under a ſtrong guard of our militia: which was occaſioned by their own conduct; for a few days before the captain made the land, he ſpoke with a veſſel, who informed them of the late battle at Boſton: upon which Major Skene and the other officers endeavoured to take the command of the veſſel, in order to proceed immediately to Boſton; but were overpowered by the captain and crew. The captain put them into confinement; and having repreſented them to the committee as mutineers, they will be tried for it ſhortly."

"*Ticonderoga, May* 23. I ſhall endeavour to give you a very conciſe journal of matters here, ſince the 12th inſtant [310.].

May 11. We ſet ſail from Skeneſborough *, in a ſchooner belonging to Major Skene [310.], which we chriſtened Liberty.

Sunday 13. Arrived at Ticonderoga; from whence, after ſome preparations, we ſet ſail for Crown-point.

Monday 14. Contrary winds retarded our voyage, and the day drew to a cloſe when we anchored at Crown-point.

Tueſday 15. Contrary winds. Col. Arnold, with thirty men, took the boat; and proceeded on for St John's; leaving with Capt. Sloan the command of the veſſel with the ſailors, and to me the command of the ſoldiers on board. About twelve o'clock, while beating down, we eſpied a boat; ſent out our cockſwain to bring her in. It proved to be the French poſt from Montreal, with Enſign Moland on board; we examined the mail; and, among other things, found an exact liſt of all the regular troops in the northern department, amounting to upwards of 700.

Wedneſday 16. A fair gale. We overtook Col. Arnold in the boat, took him on board, and at night arrived within thirty miles of St John's; when the wind ſell, and the veſſel was becalmed. We immediately armed our two boats, manned them with thirty-five men, and determined by dint of rowing to fetch St John's, and take the place and the King's ſloop by ſurpriſe at break of day.

Thurſday. After rowing hard all night, we arrived within half a mile of the place at ſun-riſe; ſent a man to bring us information; and in a ſmall creek, infeſted with numberleſs ſwarms of gnats and muſketoes, waited with impatience for his return.

The man returning, informed us, they were unapprized of our coming, though they had heard of the taking of Ticonderoga and Crown-point. We directly puſhed for ſhore, and landed about ſixty rods diſtance from the barracks. The men had their arms; but upon our briſkly marching up in their faces, they retired within the barracks, left their arms, and reſigned themſelves into our hands.

We took fourteen priſoners, fourteen ſtands of arms, and ſome ſmall ſtores. We alſo took the King's ſloop, two fine

* [Major Skene, in conſequence of the royal proclamation after the concluſion of the late war [xxv. 576.], was allotted lands to a vaſt extent, and has already ſo far improved them as to have built a town, cultivated vaſt tracts of waſte, and converted a barren deſart to a moſt beautiful plantation.]

braſs

braſs field-pieces, and four boats. We deſtroyed five boats more, leſt they ſhould be made uſe of againſt us. Juſt at the completion of our buſineſs, a fine gale aroſe from the north; we directly hoiſted ſail, and returned in triumph. About ſix miles from St John's, we met Col. Allan with four boats and ninety men, who determined to proceed and maintain the ground. This ſcheme Col. Arnold thought impracticable, as Montreal was near, with plenty of men, and every neceſſary for war. Nevertheleſs Col. Allen proceeded, and encamped on the oppoſite ſide of the lake (or river as it is there called). The next morning he was attacked by 200 regulars, and obliged to decamp, and retreat.

Friday 18. Returned again to Crown-point, from thence to Ticonderoga.

Saturday 19. Encamped at Ticonderoga. Since that time nothing material has happened. It is Col. Arnold's preſent deſign, that the ſloop Enterprize (as ſhe is called) and the ſchooner Liberty, ſhall cruiſe on the lake, and defend our frontiers, till men, proviſions, and ammunition, are furniſhed to carry on the war."

A letter from Boſton, in the London papers about the middle of July, ſays, "The provincials have ſet a great number of labourers to work (ſome ſay 3000) to break up the road which leads to Canada, as they are under great apprehenſions of a viſit from that quarter. They have built ſixty prames of different ſizes, with which they now parade on their rivers above Jew point, in order to prevent a ſurpriſe; and the bridge which was erected at Suffolk, has been thrown down. — By what means they have had ſtores and ammunition conveyed to them, is a ſecret, which we cannot unravel, as we have reaſon to believe they have large quantities. It is ſhrewdly ſuſpected, the people of New Orleans ſupply them with many articles, though it is at a diſtance of at leaſt 700 miles."

"*New York, May* 25. In provincial congreſs held here this day: "Whereas the enemies of American liberty are indefatigable in their endeavours to diſunite theſe colonies; and in proſecuting of this meaſure, evil-minded perſons may inſinuate, that the northern colonies have hoſtile intentions againſt our fellow-ſubjects in Canada, Reſolved, That this congreſs do moſt earneſtly recommend it to all perſons whatſoever, not to commit any hoſtilities againſt the people of that country; and do hereby declare to the world, that we do conſider every ſuch ſtep as infamous, and highly inimical to all the colonies."

"*In provincial congreſs, New York, June* 7. Whereas James Rivington of this city, printer, hath ſigned the general aſſociation, and has lately publiſhed a hand-bill declaring his intention rigidly to adhere to the ſaid aſſociation; and alſo aſked the pardon of the public, who have been offended by his ill-judged publications [26.], Reſolved, therefore, the ſaid James Rivington be permitted to return to his houſe and family; and that this congreſs doth recommend it to the inhabitants of this colony, not to moleſt him in his perſon or property."

"*Cambridge, June* 8. Tueſday laſt being the day agreed on for the exchange of priſoners, between twelve and one o'clock, Dr Warren and Brig.-Gen. Putnam in a phaeton; together with Major Dunbar and Lieut. Hamilton of of the 64th, on horſeback; Lieut. Potter of the marines, in a chaiſe; John Hilton of the 47th, Alex. Campbell of the 4th; John Tyne, Samuel Marcy, Tho. Parry, and Thomas Sharp, of the marines, wounded men, in two carts; the whole eſcorted by the Weathersfield company, under the command of Capt. Cheſter, entered the town of Charlestown, and marching ſlowly through it, halted at the ferry; where, upon a ſignal being given, Major Moncrief landed from the Lively, in order to receive the priſoners, and ſee his old friend Gen. Putnam. Their meeting was truly cordial and affectionate. The wounded privates were ſoon ſent on board the Lively; but Major Moncrief, and the other officers, returned with Gen. Putnam and Dr Warren, to the houſe of Dr Foſter, where an entertainment was provided for them. About three o'clock a ſignal was made by the Lively, that they were ready to deliver up our priſoners; upon which Gen. Putnam and Major Moncrief went to the ferry; where they received Meſſ. John Peck, James Hews, James Brewer, and Daniel Preſton, of Boſton; Meſſ. Samuel Froſt and Seth Ruſſell of Cambridge; Mr Joſeph Bell of Danvers, Mr Elijah Seaver of Roxbury, and Cæſar Auguſtus, a negro ſervant to Mr Tileſton, of Dorcheſter; who were conducted to the houſe of Capt. Foſter, and there refreſhed; after which

the General and Major returned to their company, and ſpent an hour or two in a very agreeable manner. Between five and ſix o'clock, Major Moncrief, with the officers that had been delivered to him, were conducted to the ferry, where the Lively's barge received them; after which Gen. Putnam, with the priſoners who had been delivered to him, &c. returned to Cambridge, eſcorted in the ſame manner as before. The whole was conducted with the utmoſt decency and good humour."

The ſeditious paper circulated among the ſoldiers [307.] is intitled, *An addreſs to the Britiſh ſoldiery*, is dated New York May 1. and ſigned, *An Engliſh American.* —— What follows is part of it.

" Friends and Countrymen,

THE buſineſs and profeſſion of a ſoldier, when properly applied, is highly uſeful, neceſſary, and honourable.

But if a ſoldier, inſtead of defending the rights and privileges of his countrymen, acts againſt them, his buſineſs then changes its nature, and is to be conſidered as dangerous to the ſociety by which he is employed.

By your military order, or inſtitution, as ſoldiers of the Britiſh court, you are intitled to reſpect and honour; but by the diſgraceful, odious, and unlawful ſervice to which you are ordered, by the wicked miniſtry of the Britiſh court, you are placed, with reſpect to us, in the light of inſtruments of tyranny, or hoſtile invaders of right and property. In juſtice, therefore, to the character of a ſoldier, to your own conſciences and honour, you will not only refuſe the infamous ſervice of becoming robbers and murderers of your countrymen, but will highly reſent the indignity offered to you, in requiring at your hands the perpetration of a buſineſs of ſo much villany and horror.

The miniſtry of Great Britain, for divers wicked purpoſes, have, in fact, totally obſtructed the natural operation of the conſtitution, and changed its happy free government into an oppreſſive, miſerable tyranny.

Not content with depriving the people in Great Britain and Ireland of their freedom and happineſs, the wicked miniſtry have for theſe many years paſt, been uſing their utmoſt efforts to ſubject the Britiſh colonies in America to the ſame tyranny and diſtreſs. The pretences to accompliſh this vile deſign, have been numerous, and powerfully urged; but all ſo clearly repugnant to juſtice, and to common ſenſe, as ſcarcely to deſerve a refutation.

The miniſtry pretend, that a ſovereign legiſlative power over the whole Britiſh empire, as well in America, as in England, &c. is lodged in the King and Parliament of Great Britain. In order to ſupport this abſurd idea, they are forced to encounter the moſt glaring inconſiſtencies and contradictions.

In the government of the colonies, they have confounded the three branches of the legiſlature together, and injuriouſly deprived the King of his ſovereignty, by beſtowing an equal portion of it upon the Lords and Commons. It is not eaſy to conceive how they, who are but Britiſh ſubjects, came to be inveſted with a ſovereign power over other ſubjects, as free as themſelves, and under the ſame conſtitution and common ſovereign. This is the moſt incomprehenſible kind of dominion and ſubjection that ever was heard of! — Neither the miniſtry, nor any of their tools, have pretended to deny, that the inhabitants of the Britiſh colonies are under the ſame conſtitution, and intitled to the ſame rights of freedom, as the people of England.

But though this cannot be denied, yet the miniſtry have preſumed to cauſe acts of parliament to be paſſed, by which the moſt ſacred rights of the Britiſh colonies are flagrantly invaded; they are declared ſubject to laws, in their own nature highly unreaſonable, cruel, and unjuſt, paſſed without their concurrence or conſent, and in open violation of the conſtitution both in England and America.

Theſe laws, therefore, having no one requiſite to give them authority, but, on the contrary, being utterly repugnant to the Engliſh conſtitution, and every principle of reaſon and juſtice, are in themſelves null and void, ought to have no force nor effect, nor could any perſon act upon them, without a high crime againſt God, and his country.

And yet the wicked contrivers of theſe unlawful, abominable, and bloody acts, have determined to enforce them with fire and ſword; and have, by their emiſſary General Gage, actually begun hoſtilities near Boſton, by the invaſion of private property, and the murder of many innocent people. [300.]

By

By the unlawful and forcible intruſion of forces, and by military preparations, Gen. Gage has, long ſince, given us reaſon to apprehend his hoſtile intentions, unleſs we would tamely ſurrender our deareſt rights and liberties, and conſent to become ſlaves. But this laſt act of rapine, murder, and conflagration, which is the laſt extreme of hoſtility, has put the deſigns and diſpoſition of the General and his directors out of diſpute. The ſword alone muſt now decide the conteſt, — I mean, unleſs we have a full reſtoration of all our violated rights. The righteous diſpoſer of all events, who can at his pleaſure chaſtiſe the moſt arrogant tyrant that ever preſumed, in vain confidence of ſuperior ſtrength, to oppreſs the innocent, has been pleaſed to check the inſolence of the haughty General, and favour our cauſe; — a cauſe in which we can, with humble confidence, rely on the divine aid; — of which we conſider it as an earneſt, that, from one end of the continent to the other, we are unanimous in ſentiment, and inſpired with ſuch an ardor, that we ſhall, with the utmoſt alacrity, venture our lives in the cauſe.

I now, therefore, once more addreſs myſelf to you, Countrymen and Friends, of the military of Great Britain.

I call you by theſe amicable names, becauſe, though it appears that you were ſent here with a hoſtile intention, yet it is not certain that you were privy to the deſign, or that you would conſent, or even be compelled, to ſuch a diſhonourable, inhuman, and villanous ſervice. Surely you would not be guilty of an action ſo baſe, ſo barbarous, as to murder your fellow-ſubjects if you could! Be this as it may, our ſituation and yours at preſent is ſuch, that it is neceſſary we ſhould know with certainty, whether we may confide in you as friends, or ought to guard againſt you as enemies.

As the ſervice on which you were ſent here is diſhonourable, and injurious to your country, we have reaſon to think it is highly diſagreeable to you. Therefore, in the name of the Britiſh colonies in general, I am authoriſed to aſſure you, and all the Britiſh ſoldiery at preſent in America, that if you will quit the ſervice, and join your American brethren in oppoſing the wicked deſigns of the miniſtry, (or, if you pleaſe, you ſhall not be required to draw your ſwords, or take any active part in the conteſt), you ſhall be kindly received as brothers and friends, and provided with a comfortable ſubſiſtence among us: you ſhall be ſent with a proper eſcort to any part of the continent where you chuſe to retire, together with your wives, children, and effects; or theſe ſhall be ſent after you: you ſhall be protected againſt the army and the military laws of Great Britain, which have no legal force in America.

Theſe conſiderations, we hope, will have proper weight with you, without putting us to the diſagreeable neceſſity of uſing compulſive meaſures, or conſidering you as enemies."

Letters from Gen. Gage to the Earl of Dartmouth, of June 12. mention, that the firſt imbarkation of troops from Ireland, conſiſting of three regiments of infantry, and one of light cavalry, was arrived at Boſton; and the General had publiſhed a proclamation, viz.

By his Excellency the Honourable Thomas Gage, Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over his Majeſty's province of Maſſachuſet's-bay, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the infatuated multitudes, who have long ſuffered themſelves to be conducted by certain well-known incendiaries and traitors, in a fatal progreſſion of crimes, againſt the conſtitutional authority of the ſtate, have at length proceeded to avowed rebellion; and the good effects which were expected to ariſe from the patience and lenity of the King's government, have been often fruſtrated, and are now rendered hopeleſs, by the influence of the ſame evil counſels; it only remains for thoſe who are intruſted with ſupreme rule, as well for the puniſhment of the guilty, as the protection of the well-affected, to prove they do not bear the ſword in vain.

The infringements which have been committed upon the moſt ſacred rights of the crown and people of G. Britain, are too many to enumerate on one ſide, and are all too atrocious to be palliated on the other. All unprejudiced people, who have been witneſſes of the late tranſactions in this and the neighbouring provinces, will find, upon a tranſient review, marks of premeditation and conſpiracy,

ſpiracy, that would juſtify the fulneſs of chaſtiſement: and even thoſe who are leaſt acquainted with facts, cannot fail to receive a juſt impreſſion of their enormity, in proportion as they diſcover the arts and aſſiduity by which they have been falſified or concealed. The authors of the preſent unnatural revolt, never daring to truſt their cauſe or their actions to the judgement of an impartial public, or even to the diſpaſſionate reflection of their followers, have uniformly placed their chief confidence in the ſuppreſſion of truth; and while indefatigable and ſhameleſs pains have been taken to obſtruct every appeal to the real intereſt of the people of America, the groſſeſt forgeries, calumnies, and abſurdities, that ever inſulted human underſtanding, have been impoſed upon their credulity. The preſs, that diſtinguiſhed appendage of public liberty, and, when fairly and impartially employed, its beſt ſupport, has been invariably proſtituted to the moſt contrary purpoſes. The animated language of ancient and virtuous times, calculated to vindicate and promote the juſt rights and intereſt of mankind, has been applied to countenance the moſt abandoned violation of thoſe ſacred bleſſings; and, not only from the flagitious prints, but from the popular harangues, of the times, men have been taught to depend upon activity in treaſon for the ſecurity of their perſons and properties, till, to complete the horrid profanation of terms, and of ideas, the name of God has been introduced in the pulpits to excite and juſtify devaſtation and maſſacre.

The minds of men having been thus gradually prepared for the worſt extremities, a number of armed perſons, to the amount of many thouſands, aſſembled on the 19th of April laſt, and from behind walls and lurking-holes attacked a detachment of the King's troops; who, not expecting ſo conſummate an act of phrenzy, unprepared for vengeance, and willing to decline it, made uſe of their arms only in their own defence. Since that period the rebels, deriving confidence from impunity, have added inſult to outrage; have repeatedly fired upon the King's ſhips and ſubjects with cannon and ſmall arms; have poſſeſſed the roads and other communications by which the town of Boſton was ſupplied with proviſions; and with a prepoſterous parade of military arrangement they affect to hold the army beſieged, while part of their body make daily and indiſcriminate invaſions upon private property, and with a wantonneſs of cruelty, ever incident to lawleſs tumult, carry depredation and diſtreſs where-ever they turn their ſteps. The actions of the 19th of April are of ſuch notoriety, as muſt baffle all attempts to contradict them; and the flames of buildings, and other property, from the iſlands, and adjacent country, for ſome weeks paſt [367.], ſpread a melancholy confirmation of the ſubſequent aſſertions.

In this exigency of complicated calamities, I avail myſelf of the laſt effort, within the bounds of my duty, to ſpare the effuſion of blood; to offer, and I do hereby, in his Majeſty's name, offer and promiſe his moſt gracious pardon to all perſons who ſhall forthwith lay down their arms, and return to the duties of peaceable ſubjects; excepting only from the benefit of ſuch pardon Samuel Adams and John Hancock, whoſe offences are of too flagitious a nature to admit of any other conſideration than that of condign puniſhment.

And to the end that no perſon within the limits of this proffered mercy may plead ignorance of the conſequences of refuſing it, I, by theſe preſents, proclaim, not only the perſons above named and excepted, but alſo all their adherents, aſſociates, and abettors; meaning to comprehend in thoſe terms, all and every perſon and perſons, of what claſs, denomination, or deſcription ſoever, who have appeared in arms againſt the King's government, and ſhall not lay down the ſame as aforementioned; and likewiſe all ſuch as ſhall ſo take arms after the date hereof, or who ſhall in any wiſe protect or conceal ſuch offenders, or aſſiſt them with money, proviſions, cattle, arms, ammunition, carriages, or any other neceſſary for ſubſiſtence or offence, or ſhall hold ſecret correſpondence with them, by letter, meſſage, ſignal, or otherwiſe, to be rebels and traitors, and as ſuch to be treated.

And whereas, during the continuance of the preſent unnatural rebellion, juſtice cannot be adminiſtered by the common law of the land, the courſe whereof has for a long time paſt been violently impeded, and wholly interrupted, from whence reſults a neceſſity for uſing and exerciſing the law-martial; I have therefore thought fit, by the authority veſted in me by the royal charter to this province,

vince, to publiſh, and I do hereby publiſh, proclaim, and order the uſe and exerciſe of the law-martial, within and throughout this province, for ſo long a time as the preſent unhappy occaſion ſhall neceſſarily require: whereof all perſons are hereby required to take notice, and govern themſelves, as well to maintain order and regularity among the peaceable inhabitants of the province, as to reſiſt, encounter, and ſubdue the rebels and traitors above deſcribed, by ſuch as ſhall be called upon for thoſe purpoſes.

To theſe inevitable, but, I truſt, ſalutary meaſures, it is a far more pleaſing part of my duty to add the aſſurances of protection and ſupport to all who, in ſo trying a criſis, ſhall manifeſt their allegiance to the King, and affection to the parent ſtate: — ſo that ſuch perſons as may have been intimidated to quit their habitations in the courſe of this alarm, may return to their reſpective callings and profeſſions, and ſtand diſtinct and ſeparate from the parricides of the conſtitution, till God, in his mercy, ſhall reſtore to his creatures, in this diſtracted land, that ſyſtem of happineſs from which they have been ſeduced, the religion of peace, and liberty founded upon law.

Given at Boſton, this 12th day of June, in the 15th year of his Majeſty GEORGE the THIRD, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. *Anno Domini* 1775.

THOMAS GAGE.

GOD ſave the KING.

"*Whitehall, July* 25. This morning arrived Capt. Chadds, of his Majeſty's ſhip Cerberus, with the following letter, from the Hon. Lt-Gen. Gage to the Earl of Dartmouth, dated, Boſton, June 25.

"My LORD,

I am to acquaint your Lordſhip of an action that happened on the 17th inſtant between his Majeſty's troops and a large body of the rebel forces.

An alarm was given at break of day, on the 17th inſtant, by a firing from the Lively ſhip of war; and advice was ſoon afterwards received, that the rebels had broke ground, and were raiſing a battery, on the heights of the peninſula of Charleſtown, againſt the town of Boſton. They were plainly ſeen at work; and, in a few hours, a battery of ſix guns played upon their works. Preparations were inſtantly made for landing a body of men to drive them off; and ten companies of the grenadiers, ten of light infantry, with the 5th, 38th, 43d, and 52d battalions, with a proportion of field-artillery, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Howe and Brig.-Gen. Pigot, were imbarked with great expedition, and landed on the peninſula without oppoſition, under the protection of ſome ſhips of war, armed veſſels, and boats, by whoſe fire the rebels were kept within their works.

The troops formed as ſoon as landed; the light infantry poſted on the right, and the grenadiers upon their left. The 5th and 38th battalions drew up in the rear of thoſe corps, and the 43d and 52d battalions made a third line. The rebels upon the heights were perceived to be in great force, and ſtrongly poſted. A redoubt, thrown up on the 16th at night, with other works, full of men, defended with cannon, and a large body poſted in the houſes in Charleſtown, covered their right flank; and their centre and left were covered by a breaſt-work, part of it cannon-proof, which reached from the left of the redoubt to the Myſtic or Medford river.

This appearance of the rebels ſtrength, and the large columns ſeen pouring in to their aſſiſtance, occaſioned an application for the troops to be reinforced with ſome companies of light infantry and grenadiers, the 47th battalion, and the 1ſt battalion of marines; the whole, when in conjunction, making a body of ſomething above 2000 men. Theſe troops advanced, formed in two lines, and the attack began by a ſharp cannonade from our field-pieces and howitzers, the lines advancing ſlowly, and frequently halting to give time for the artillery to fire. The light infantry was directed to force the left point of the breaſt-work, to take the rebel-line in flank, and the grenadiers to attack in front, ſupported by the 5th and 52d battalions. Theſe orders were executed with perſeverance, under a heavy fire from the vaſt numbers of the rebels; and, notwithſtanding various impediments before the troops could reach the works, and though the left under Brig.-Gen. Pigot was engaged alſo with the rebels at Charleſtown, which at a critical moment was ſet on fire, the Brigadier purſued his point, and carried the redoubt.

The rebels were then forced from o-

ther

ther ſtrong holds, and purſued till they were drove clear off the peninſula, leaving five pieces of cannon behind them.

The loſs the rebels ſuſtained muſt have been conſiderable, from the great numbers they carried off during the time of action, and buried in holes, ſince diſcovered, excluſive of what they ſuffered by the ſhipping and boats. Near 100 were buried the day after, and thirty found wounded in the field, three of which are ſince dead.

I incloſe your Lordſhip a return of the killed and wounded of his Majeſty's troops.

This action has ſhewn the ſuperiority of the King's troops, who, under every diſadvantage, attacked and defeated above three times their own number, ſtrongly poſted, and covered by breaſtworks.

The conduct of Maj.-Gen. Howe was conſpicuous on this occaſion, and his example ſpirited the troops, in which Maj.-Gen. Clinton aſſiſted, who followed the reinforcement. And in juſtice to Brig.-Gen. Pigot, I am to add, that the ſucceſs of the day muſt in great meaſure be attributed to his firmneſs and gallantry.

Lt-Col[s] Niſbet, Abercromby, and Clarke; Majors Butler, Williams, Bruce, Spendlove, Smelt, Mitchell, Pitcairne, and Short, exerted themſelves remarkably; and the valour of the Britiſh officers and ſoldiers in general was at no time more conſpicuous than in this action.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THO. GAGE.

Return of the officers, non-commiſſion officers, and privates, killed and wounded, of his Majeſty's troops, at the attack of the redoubts and intrenchments on the heights of Charleſtown, June 17. 1775.

Royal reg. Artillery: Capt[n] Huddleton, Lemoin, Lieut. Shuttleworth, 1 ſerjeant, 8 rank and file, wounded.

4th foot: Capt[n] Balfour, Weſt, Lieut[s] Barron, Brown, wounded; 1 ſerjeant, 13 rank and file, killed; 1 ſerjeant, 1 drummer and fifer, 29 rank and file, wounded.

5th: Capt[n] Harris, Jackſon, Downes, Marſden, Lieut[n] Macclintock, Croker, Enſ[n] Charleton, Ballaguire, wounded; 22 rank and file, killed; 19 ſerjeants, 2 drummers and fifers, 116 rank and file, wounded.

10th: Capt[n] Parſons, Fitzgerald, Lieut[s] Pettigrew, Verner, Hamilton, Kelly, wounded; 2 ſerjeants, 5 rank and file, killed; 1 drummer and fifer, 39 rank and file, wounded.

18th: Lieut. Richardſon, wounded; 3 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

22d: Lt-Col. Abercromby wounded, and ſince dead.

23d: Capt. Blakeney, Lieut[s] Beckwith, Cochrane, Lenthall, wounded; 2 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 11 rank and file, killed; 2 ſerjeants, 1 drummer and fifer, 35 rank and file, wounded.

35th: Lieut. Baird killed; Capt[n] Drew, Lyon, Lieut[n] Maſſay, Campbell, wounded; 18 rank and file killed; 3 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 41 rank and file, wounded.

38th: Lieut. Dutton killed; Capt[n] Coker, Boyd, Lieut[s] Chriſtie, Houſe, Myres, Enſ[n] Sergeant, Sweney, Quartermaſter Mitchell, wounded; 2 ſerjeants, 23 rank and file, killed; 4 ſerjeants, 1 drummer and fifer, 69 rank and file, wounded.

43d: Maj. Spendlove, Capt. Mackenzie, Lieut[s] Robinſon, Dalrymple, wounded; 2 ſerjeants, 20 rank and file, killed; 3 ſerjeants, 2 drummers and fifers, 77 rank and file, wounded.

47th: Maj. Smelt, Capt[n] Craig, England, Alcock, Lieut. England, wounded; Lieut[s] Hilliard, Gould, wounded, ſince dead; 1 ſerjeant, 15 rank and file, killed; 3 ſerjeants, 47 rank and file, wounded.

52d: Maj. Williams wounded, ſince dead. Captn Addiſon, Smith, Davidſon, killed; Capt. Nelſon, Lieut[n] Higgins, Thomſon, Crawford, Enſ[n] Chetwynd, Græme, wounded; 1 ſerjeant, 20 rank and file, killed; 7 ſerjeants, 73 rank and file, wounded.

59th: Lieut. Haynes wounded; 6 rank and file killed; 25 rank and file wounded.

63d: Lieut. Dalrymple killed; Captn Folliott, Stopford, wounded; 1 ſerjeant, 7 rank and file, killed; 2 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, wounded.

65th: Capt. Hudſon killed; Maj. Butler, Capt. Sinclair, Lieut[n] Paxton, Hales, Smith, wounded; 1 ſerjeant, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 ſerjeant, 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, wounded.

1ſt bat. marines: Maj. Pitcairn wounded, ſince dead; Capt. Ellis, Lieut[n] Shea, Finnie, killed; Capt[n] Averine, Chudleigh, Johnſtone, Lieut. Ragg, wounded; 2 ſerjeants, 15 rank and file, killed; 2 ſerjeants 55 rank and file, wounded.

2d bat. marines: Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Gardiner, killed; Capt. Logan, Lieut[n] Dyer, Briſbane, wounded; 5 rank and file killed; 1 ſerjeant, 29 rank and file, wounded.

Officers attending on General Howe.

67th: Capt. Sherwin, aide de-camp, killed.

14th: Lieut. Bruere killed; Enſ. Heſketh wounded.

Royal Navy: Lieut. Jorden wounded.

Engineer Lieut. Page wounded.

Voluntiers,

Voluntiers, late Barre's: Lieut. Alexander Campbell on halfpay, wounded.
Royal Artillery: Mr Vance wounded.
4th foot: Mr Dorcus wounded.
35th: Mr Maden wounded
52d: Mr Harriſon wounded.
59th: Mr Clark wounded
2d bat. marines: Mr Bowman wounded.

TOTAL.

Killed: 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 7 captains, 9 lieutenants, 15 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 191 rank and file, -	226
Wounded: 3 majors, 27 captains, 32 lieutenants, 8 enſigns, 40 ſerjeants, 12 drummers, 706 rank and file, -	828
	1054

N. B. Capt. Downes, of the 5th regiment, and Lieut Higgins, of the 52d, died of their wounds on the 24th inſtant. *Lond gaz.*

A letter from Boſton, June 25. brought by the Cerberus, gives the following account of this bloody engagement.

"About a week ago the remainder of the fleet from Ireland arrived here, with the 35th, 49th, and 63d regiments of foot, and 17th of light dragoons; all of whom, except part of the 49th, were landed.

At day-light on Saturday morning the 17th inſtant, I was awaked by ſome cannon fired from the Lively man of war, ſtationed at Charleſtown ferry. This firing was occaſioned by their ſeeing a great number of the rebels at work, raiſing a redoubt on that height at the back of Charleſtown neareſt to Boſton, known by the name of *Bunker's-hill*, which they had begun the night before, and by the help of faſcines, gabions, and other ſuch materials, and by a great number of hands, they had got almoſt completed.

This firing from the Lively was almoſt immediately put a ſtop to by the Admiral.

In the mean time the General ordered three pieces of braſs cannon, 24 pounders, to be mounted on a battery that had been raiſed on Cobb's-hill, at the north end; where he alſo ſent ſome howitzers, and a large quantity of ammunition of all kinds.

At nine in the morning this battery opened, and continued to annoy the rebels all the forenoon; as did alſo the Glaſgow man of war, who lay off the point at New Boſton.

At twelve o'clock the light infantry and grenadiers, with the 5th, 38th, 43d, and 52d regiments, imbarked on board the tranſport-boats at the Long wharf, and at the north battery; and about half paſt one landed on Charleſtown point, at the entrance of Myſtic river, covered by a heavy fire from the Lively and another man of war ſtationed off the north battery, a large ſloop and two floating batteries at Charleſtown ferry, the battery from Cobb's hill, a tranſport mounting twenty guns lying a little higher up, and the Glaſgow man of war. They effected their landing without any loſs; and after reſting the men a few minutes, marched on to diſlodge the rebels from ſome poſts they had taken on the back of the hill.

In half an hour after, the 47th regiment, part of the 35th, and a battalion of marines, followed, and landed at the place where there formerly was a battery in Charleſtown.

At their landing, the town of Charleſtown was on fire by carcaſes thrown from Cobb's-hill battery, and the troops marched on, commanded by Generals Howe and Clinton.

About three quarters paſt three, an exceſſive hot fire commenced on the back of the hill, to diſlodge a large body of the rebels, that had poſted themſelves behind ſome fences, which they had made ball-proof, by buſhes, hay, earth, &c.

This fire laſted about fifty minutes. As ſoon as they had diſlodged this body, one party of our men came up on one ſide, and another on the other ſide, of the redoubt, and ſtormed and carried it in a few minutes. From this they purſued the rebels to the hill beyond; and having drove them from that, forced them over Charleſtown neck.

All this they accompliſhed in about four hours, having entire poſſeſſion of the neck by ſix o'clock. The whole body of troops engaged was about 1400.

In the redoubt the rebels had 1600 men; and behind it, and the fences, which they had fortified from that to the water, about 5000; beſides ſome thouſands more ſtationed on the hill behind; all of whom the troops forced to fly over the neck.

The loſs on both ſides is ſuppoſed to be nearly equal: nor can we wonder it ſhould be ſo, when we conſider, that this handful of 1400 men forced a redoubt defended by 1600, who, had they behaved with any tolerable degree of cou-

rage, and had but a ſmall portion of military ſkill, they might have defended againſt three times their number. Our officers have ſuffered much, no leſs than eighty-ſix being killed and wounded. Among the killed of the rebels is Dr Warren, who commanded at the redoubt. The troops are now buſy in fortifying the hill that commands Charleſtown neck; and the rebels are fortifying a hill about half-way between that and Cambridge, from which I expect to find them diſlodged in a few days.

We hear nothing from the country, as this has put an entire ſtop to the little communication we had before.

Had this poſt not been taken, it was the intention of the rebels to have ſet fire to Boſton that night; inſtead of which, the whole town of Charleſtown is in ruins. Their leader and orator Dr Warren is ſlain; and they muſt now be convinced, that Britiſh troops are capable of driving them from their ſtrongeſt holds, though oppoſed by vaſt ſuperiority of numbers."

"On Saturday laſt, at day-light, [ſays a gentleman of Boſton, in a letter dated June 22], a breaſtwork was diſcovered on Bunker's-hill in Charleſtown, which was thought to have been thrown up the preceding night, in order to ſhelter the rebels whilſt they ſhould fortify the hill. On this diſcovery the battery from Cops-hill, and the Glaſgow man of war, began cannonading it. At two p. m. two brigades, under Gen. Howe firſt, Gen. Clinton ſecond, and Brig. Pigot third in command, embarked at the Long-wharf in boats, and landed at Charleſtown point. Between three and four o'clock they began their advance towards Bunker's-hill. At four they ſet fire to Charleſtown from the men of war, which ſpread and conſumed the whole town. At about five the troops engaged at the intrenchments on Bunker's-hill, and met an exceeding ſtrong oppoſition: but they ſoon drove the rebels off from their ſtrong holds, and purſued them beyond Charleſtown neck, where the troops halted. The rebels (as thought to be above 3000) retreated to Mount Piſgah, a high hill on the right of the road which leads to Cambridge, where they have been ever ſince employed intrenching and fortifying. Our troops have been likewiſe employed, and are now employed, on the hills of Charleſtown.

This victory was attended with a terrible ſlaughter of the troops. The number of ſlain and wounded not known; but though magnified greatly by ſome, yet, from all I can learn, I believe, that not leſs than 200 are ſlain, and 400 wounded; and it is thought, that the number of ſlain and wounded rebels are about equal with the troops. Dr Warren was found the next morning among the dead rebels. Lt-Colonel Parker, a countryman, and about thirty more of the rebels that were wounded, and could not be got carried off, are now in the town-gaol.

The rebels being beat from their ſtrongholds at Charleſtown, is conſidered here of the utmoſt importance to this town; and the beating them reflects the greateſt honour to the troops, whoſe behaviour, I believe, none ever exceeded for gallantry. This fortification on Bunker's-hill muſt have been the work of ſome days; it was very regular, and exceeding ſtrong; inſomuch that here the rebels thought themſelves ſecure from danger, and ſure of ſucceſs in deſtroying the town of Boſton, which they had determined to do. Here they reſerved their fire till our noble troops were almoſt under their rampaits, and ſtubbornly oppoſed them. Had the rebels gained the day, the town of Boſton could not have ſtood long.

Since the battle, a number of the friends to government patrol the town every night, which eaſes the troops of that duty. I was on the patrol the night before laſt. There are forty-nine each night, and ſeven to a patrol. We have but 200 engaged on this duty."

Another letter of the ſame date from an officer in Boſton runs thus: — "The enemy had begun a battery, in order, if poſſible, to ſet fire to this town; and they were the more ſanguine in their intention, as few of the natives remain here, but ſuch as are friends to government; which made it abſolutely neceſſary to diſlodge them. It was my lot to be ſtationed here. We had a diſtinct view from hence of the engagement: it was ſhort, but ſevere; they were ſoon forced out of their intrenchments. Never did troops engage with greater eagerneſs and bravery; which ſufficiently refutes your news-writers aſſertions, that the ſoldiers have a reluctance to the ſervice. Had the poſt been held by men who knew how, and had courage to defend it, ten times the number of our ſmall army muſt have fallen a ſacrifice in the attempt to diſlodge them. The enemy

my had made a lodgement in Charleſtown, from the houſes of which they fired briſkly on our men: but our bombs ſoon ſet it in flames, and the conflagration was dreadful."

As uſual in ſuch caſes, the accounts given by the oppoſite ſides are very different. —— A letter, dated, Boſton, June 23. brought by the Cerberus, ſays, "An account of the late action on Bunker's-hill, at the back of Charleſtown, you will have in Gen. Gage's and Gen. Howe's letters. I will only tell you, that Gen. Howe was ſent out with 2500 men, or better, to diſlodge a body of our troops on Bunker's-hill. On the firſt attack your troops gave way. They did not expect ſo heavy a fire. Gen. Howe rallied them. For near a minute he was quite alone. His aid-de-camp was killed at his ſide. The officers brought up the men, and ſuffered for their temerity. Gen. Putnam, who had not quite 4000 Connecticut men, thought the whole army was coming, and without the leaſt diſorder, or even purſued a ſingle ſtep, left Bunker's-hill, and went to another hill about half a mile farther, where he has remained ever ſince without the leaſt diſturbance. If the regulars had offered to march a yard after him, Gen. Ward with his New-England-men was ready to give a good account of them. Gen. Howe is come back to Boſton, having had better than two thirds of his men killed and wounded."

"*Cambridge, June* 22. Laſt Friday night a detachment from our army began an intrenchment on an eminence below Bunker's-hill, about a mile to the northward of the centre of the town of Charleſtown. The enemy appeared to be moſt alarmed on Saturday morning, when they diſcovered our operations; and immediately began a heavy cannonading from a battery on Corps-hill, Boſton, and from the ſhips in the harbour. Our people, with little loſs, continued to carry on their works till one o'clock, p. m. on Saturday: when they diſcovered a very large body of the enemy croſſing Charles river from Boſton. They landed on a point of land about a mile eaſtward of our intrenchments; and immediately diſpoſed their army for an attack: previous to which they ſet fire to Charleſtown. It is ſuppoſed the enemy intended to attack us under cover of the ſmoke from the burning houſes, the wind favouring them in ſuch a deſign; while, on their other ſide, the army was extended north towards Myſtic river, with an apparent deſign of ſurrounding our men within the works, and of cutting off any aſſiſtance intended for their relief. They were, however, in ſome meaſure counteracted in this deſign, and drew their army into cloſer order. As the enemy approached, our men were not only expoſed to the attack of a very numerous muſketry, but the heavy fire of the battery on Corp's-hill, four or five men of war, ſeveral armed boats or floating batteries in Myſtic river, and a number of field-pieces; notwithſtanding which, our troops, within an intrenchment, and at a breaſt-work without, ſuſtained the enemy's attacks with real bravery and reſolution, killed and wounded great numbers, and repulſed them ſeveral times; and after bearing as ſevere and heavy a fire as perhaps was ever known, and many having fired away all their ammunition, they were overpowered by numbers, and obliged to leave the intrenchment, retreating about ſun-ſet to a ſmall diſtance over Charleſtown neck. Our loſs, from the beſt information we can obtain, does not exceed 50 killed, and about 20 or 30 taken priſoners.

The town of Charleſtown, ſuppoſed to contain about 300 dwelling houſes, a great number of which were large and elegant, beſides 50 or 100 other buildings, is almoſt laid in aſhes. The enemy yet remain in poſſeſſion of Charleſtown, and have erected works for their defence on Bunker's-hill.

Our troops are fortifying a very high hill about a mile and a half from this town, and within ½ cannon-ſhot of the enemy on Bunker's-hill."

From the New-York Gazette. ——"*New York, June* 26. Laſt night arrived here an expreſs from the provincial camp, near Boſton, with the following intereſting account of an engagement at Charleſtown, between about 3000 of the regulars, and about half the number of provincials, on Saturday the 17th inſtant.

On Friday night, June 16. 1500 of the provincials went to Bunker's-hill, in order to intrench there; and continued intrenching till Saturday ten o' clock; when 2000 regulars marched out of Boſton, landed in Charleſtown, and plundering it of all its valuable effects, ſet fire to it in ten different places at once: then dividing their army, one

part of it marched up in the front of the provincials intrenchment, and began to attack the provincials at long ſhot; the other part of the army marched round the town of Charleſtown, under cover of the ſmoke occaſioned by the fire of the town. The provincial centries diſcovered the regulars marching upon their left wing. Upon notice of this given by the centry to the Connecticut forces poſted on that wing, Capt. Nolton, of Aſhford, with 400 of the ſaid forces, immediately repaired to, and pulled up a poſt-and-rail fence, and carrying the poſts and rails to another fence, put them together for a breaſt-work. Capt. Nolton gave orders to the men not to fire until the enemy were got within fifteen rods, and then not till the word was given. At the word's being given, the enemy fell ſurpriſingly. It was thought by the ſpectators who ſtood at a diſtance, that our men did great execution. The action continued about two hours, when the regulars on the right wing were put in confuſion, and gave way. The Connecticut troops cloſely purſued them, and were on the point of puſhing their bayonets; when orders were received from Gen Pomeroy, for thoſe who had been in action two hours to fall back, and their places to be ſupplied by freſh forces. Theſe orders being miſtaken for a direction to retreat, our troops on the right wing began a general retreat, which was handed to the left, the principal place of action, where Capt[s] Nolton, Cheſter, Clark, and Putnam, had forced the enemy to give way, and retire before them for ſome conſiderable diſtance; and being warmly purſuing the enemy, were with difficulty perſuaded to retire: but the right wing, by miſtaking the orders, having already retired; the left, to avoid being encircled, were obliged to retreat alſo with the main body.

They retreated with precipitation acroſs the cauſeway to Winter-hill, in which they were expoſed to the fire of the enemy, from their ſhipping and floating-batteries.

We ſuſtained our principal loſs in paſſing the cauſeway. The enemy purſued our troops to Winter-hill, where the provincials being reinforced by Gen. Putnam, renewed the battle with great ſpirit, repulſed the enemy with great ſlaughter, and purſued them till they got under cover of their cannon from their ſhipping; when the enemy retreated to Bunker's-hill, and the provincials to Winter-hill; where, after intrenching, and erecting batteries, they on Monday began to fire upon the regulars on Bunker's-hill, and on the ſhips and floating-batteries in the harbour, when the expreſs came away. The number of the provincials killed, is between 40 and 70, and 140 wounded; of the Connecticut troops, 16 were killed; no officer among them was either killed or wounded, except Lieut. Groſvenor, who was wounded in the hand. A colonel or lieutenant-colonel of the New Hampſhire forces, is among the dead. It is alſo ſaid that Dr Warren is undoubtedly among the ſlain. The provincials loſt three iron ſix-pounders, ſome intrenching tools and knapſacks.

The number of regulars that firſt attacked the provincials on Bunker's-hill was not leſs than 2000. The number of provincials was only 1500, who, it is ſuppoſed, would ſoon have gained a complete victory, had it not been for the unhappy miſtake already mentioned. The regulars were afterwards reinforced with 1000 men. It is uncertain how great a number of the enemy were killed or wounded; but it was ſuppoſed by ſpectators who ſaw the whole action, that there could not be leſs than 400 or 500 killed. Mr Gardener, who got out of Boſton on Sunday evening, ſays, that there were 500 wounded men brought into that place the morning before he came out.

This account was taken from Capt. Elijah Hide, of Lebanon, who was a ſpectator on Winter-hill during the whole action.

We hear the regulars loſt 1000 men, and the provincials 200, in killed and wounded."

Mr Grant, one of the ſurgeons attending the military infirmary at Boſton, ſays, in a letter of June 22. "I have ſcarce time ſufficient to eat my meals, therefore you muſt expect but a few lines. I have been up two nights, aſſiſted with four mates, dreſſing our men of the wounds received the laſt engagement. Many of the wounded are daily dying, and many muſt have both legs amputated. The provincials had either exhauſted their ball, or they were determined that every wound ſhould prove mortal; their muſquets were charged with old nails, and angular pieces of iron; and from moſt of our men being wounded in the legs, we are inclined to believe,

believe, it was their design, not to kill the men, but leave them as burdens on us, to exhaust our provisions, and engage our attention, as well as to intimidate the rest of the soldiery."

"*P. S. Edinburgh, Aug. 5.* A private letter from Boston mentions, that a deserter from the rebels, a man of some consideration, had come in and submitted. He mentions the loss on the 17th of June to have been 700 killed, and near twice as many wounded. The latter he describes to be in a most piteous situation, no surgeons being to be had for dressing their wounds. He mentions likewise, that a scarcity prevailed, both in provisions and ammunition; and that many of them were tired of their service, and talked publicly of returning home to their wives and families."

"*Boston, July* 18. Lieut. Pitcairn, son to our Major of that name, was standing by his father when that noble officer fell, and expired without uttering a word: he looked very wishfully at the Lieutenant; who kneeled down, and cried out, "My father is killed: I have lost my father!" This slackened the firing of our corps for some minutes, many of the men echoing the words, "We have all lost a father!"

Lieut. Shea, of the marines, has left nine children; the eldest, a lieutenant in the same corps, now on his passage to Boston; the remainder, with his disconsolate widow, at Plymouth.

"*Plymouth, July* 31. The late news from Boston has watered many a cheek here: the officers of marines who were wounded and killed in that attack, mostly were of this place. The lower sort of people, too, came in for their share, or rather more: as no accounts received specify the names of the soldiers of that corps, all the wives and families of the common men are sighing and weeping, lest their husbands and fathers should be among the killed."

Pretended patriots [says a correspondent] may laugh at the mischief they occasion, and at the danger that threatens their country, in hopes of dividing the spoil: but men of contrary principles, who are blessed with the sentiments which religion and public virtue inspire, will lament every accident that happens to the state of which they are members; and they will generously offer their assistance to government to remedy those evils which render the subjects unhappy, and the nation insecure.

NEW BOOKS. [327.]

The address of — G. Britain to — America, continued. [322.]

When the other subjects of dispute, unconnected with that of taxation, come to be canvassed by those who shall be authorised to give and receive suggestions for removing them, they will find, perhaps with surprise, of how little consequence the disputed points are, and how easy to be adjusted.

Of these there seem to be chiefly three.

The first of them arises from the restraints laid by the regulations of parliament upon your trade and manufactures for the advantage of ours. But are not we laid under similar restraints in these respects for the advantage of yours? For you we submit to monopolies; for you lay restraints on our trade; for you we are taxed; and for you impose similar hardships upon other parts of our dominions. We shall only select a few instances out of many. The landed man is prohibited from raising tobacco at home, and the merchant disabled to import it with advantage from abroad, in order to give a monopoly of the commodity to you, and at their expence; for the one could raise and the other import tobacco, at a much cheaper price than they get it from you. We give vast bounties on the importation of your flax, hemp, timber, and naval stores [xxxvi. 710.], to the detriment of those who raise them at home, to whom we give none. Our merchants are restrained by prohibitions, or duties equivalent to prohibitions, from importing rice, indigo, and many other articles of the produce of your estates, in order to give you a monopoly of those articles, although they could bring them much cheaper from other nations. We give a bounty upon the importation of indigo, and continue it upon exportation, by which accumulated favour, we first give you a premium to import, and then enable you, by the advantage of a double market, to raise the price upon us afterwards. Our West-India islands were restrained from taking provisions or timber from other countries, in order to secure a monopoly of those articles to you, at their expence; who complained not of restraints which they shared with their mother-country for your good. Our own merchants are subject to duties on the importation of foreign commodities,

but

but it is you who draw them back; ſo that they pay a tax, and you receive a premium, in this exchange of commodities. If we lately impoſed a trifling tax upon you to be ſpent among yourſelves, we have taxed ourſelves to an hundred times the value of it to pay bounties to you. Theſe bounties hurt our revenue, not only in the loſs of the money paid out, but by ſtopping the importation from other nations of the articles on which they are granted, and conſequently the taxes which would have been paid on thoſe articles. In ſome inſtances we hurt both our revenue and our trade to ſerve you. Thus in the preſent reign the duties were taken off American whale-fins, by which thoſe duties were loſt to government, and the intereſt of the Britiſh whale-fiſhing ſacrificed to that of America. Nay, it is notorious, that Mr Grenville intended to have taken the bounties off the Britiſh whale-fiſhing altogether, in order to ſecure the ſuperiority of the whale-fiſhing to you, although the Britiſh whale-fiſhery produces 300,000 l. a-year, and maintains 3000 ſeamen, and a great number of ſhipwrights and other artificers. The only thing that ſtopped the project was, the diſorders which aroſe in America: for theſe led men naturally to reflect how imprudent it was, to confer favours which were repaid with ingratitude, or perhaps looked upon as indignities. But we yield to thoſe monopolies, reſtraints, taxes, and preferences, becauſe we know they are neceſſary to faſten the vaſt chain of commerce which is thrown acroſs the Atlantic between America and England.—Thoſe reſtraints are not peculiar to you in dealing with us, nor to us in dealing with you. We impoſe them on ourſelves in dealing with ourſelves: for example, the whole landed intereſt, and that of every inhabitant who wears a ſuit of cloaths, is ſacrificed to the mercantile and manufacturing intereſts, in the regulations of parliament concerning wool; for the landlord cannot export the wool of his ſheep, nor the inhabitant import the woollen cloths of other countries, though the one could ſell his wool to foreigners much dearer than to thoſe who have thus got a monopoly of it, and the other buy cloth much cheaper from them than from his countrymen.—In ſome of thoſe regulations which affect ourſelves only, parliament ſometimes commits miſtakes; but they are remedied as ſoon as felt, and pointed out. Perhaps in ſome of thoſe regulations which affect you relatively to us, or us relatively to you, miſtakes in commercial principles have alſo been committed; in ſome inſtances you are perhaps reſtrained too much, and in others too little: but in the great act of ſtate which we allude to, theſe miſtakes can by commercial principles be corrected. For it is your and our ſolid ſecurity, that your aſſemblies and our parliaments cannot injure thoſe whom they repreſent without hurting themſelves, nor injure you without hurting us, nor us without hurting you. It will not be difficult for merchants on both ſides to ſuggeſt favours which we ought not to refuſe to you, and limitations which you ought not to refuſe to us. And we pray for ſome great and liberal commercial arrangement, which may remain a monument to future ages, that though there was once, there was but once, the appearance of a quarrel between Great Britain and her Colonies.

The next ground of your complaints, in point of conſequence, is, That the King and parliament interfere in other objects of your internal legiſlation, new-model your aſſemblies, and alter your charters.

Here again it will be your own fault, if in adjuſting the terms of the act of ſtate we have mentioned [322.], order ſhall not ariſe out of diſorder, and a great judicial and legiſlative arrangement accompany a commercial one.—In Virginia the juſtices of the peace, and the Governor and Council, are your only judges. The former ſit only once a-month; from them there lies an appeal to the Governor and Council, formed into a court of judicature, which ſits only in April and October, and only twenty days at each time; and which, it is not unknown to us, is at this day in arrear above ſix years in its law-buſineſs. It is no affront to either of theſe bodies of men to ſay, that however upright or able they may be, they can know little of law. In the infant ſtate of your ſociety this adminiſtration of juſtice was perhaps the beſt; but is not applicable to a ſtate of ſociety, in which the modifications of the actions of mankind, and conſequently of rights and delinquencies founded on theſe, are infinite in extent. This impotent ſtate of law has given room, not only for the preſent

preſent diſorders in Virginia, but for their appearing greater than they are; for the juſtices dare not officiate at all, even although they were willing; and the mob are turned the governors inſtead of the governed. It has been ſo in every country ſince this world began, in which dignity, independence, power, and even ſplendor, has not been thrown around the ſeats of juſtice, to ſtrike with awe the imaginations of the meaneſt, and with the neceſſity of obedience even the higheſt. A ſimilar imperfection in the ſtate of law and police pervades, we are afraid, many of your other provinces. In few of them are your judges for life, or ſupported by appointments which can give even rank to their offices; the inevitable conſequence of which cannot fail to be, that they muſt be the ſlaves, either of thoſe who appoint them, or of the mob, inſtead of the maſters of both. Theſe are the very rocks on which the Grecian republics were ſhipwrecked: for the ſpirits of free men are high, and therefore mutinous, and are to be kept from diſorder only by the laws. But where the adminiſtration of theſe is weak, there is no ſecurity for the property, perſon, or honour, of any one. In lamenting this defect in the condition of your ſociety, we plead the cauſe of human nature, not our own. You of inferior orders need the protection of independent and powerful courts of juſtice to defend you againſt the high; and you of ſuperior ſtations need it to defend you againſt the low. Both of you beſt know, how far it is ſafe and honourable to depend upon juriſconſults of the tar-and-feather order. You have tried the experiment, and ſmarted by it.—You will be told, we mean to enſlave you by law. We ſcorn to anſwer the inſinuation. It is our pride as Britons to be ſlaves to the law, but free in every thing elſe. If you ſuſpect us, appoint your own judges, pay them your own ſalaries, or ſhare the appointment and payment with the crown. To us theſe points are immaterial; but let your judges be for life, with incomes ſuited to their ſtations; and in their independence your own will be ſecured.

On this head it is your intereſt more than ours, to correct all errors in the conſtitutions of your general aſſemblies, and of your charters. Moſt of your conſtitutions were formed by accident, not by forethought. Some of your charters hardly deſerve the name. If we are in the wrong in thinking ſo, let them ſtand as they are; but if we are in the right, correct them like men. Common ſenſe will ſhew you, without our doing it, that they ſhould be modelled by the rules of common ſenſe. The beſt of princes will contribute his part, and parliament theirs, to comply with your deſires for every alteration which can lead to juſtice, order, and your own intereſt; and we the people of England will applaud them when they do.

When you ſhall thus have obtained a regular adminiſtration of law, police, and government, amongſt you, we ſhall not be afraid of your holding your eſtates and trade, and we the debts due to us out of both, by the uncertain tenure of chance, or of democratical anarchy, which is worſe than chance; and we ſhall have little occaſion to interfere in your internal, judicial, or legiſlative, arrangements. The great rule, which you do not diſpute, That your laws are not to be incompatible with the law of England, and that the crown has, or ought to have, a negative upon the bills of your aſſemblies, in the ſame way that it has upon the bills of our Lords and Commons, will ſecure us ſufficiently againſt innovations.

The only remaining general ſubject of conteſt, ſo far as we can ſee, is the power of the crown to ſend troops amongſt you without conſent of your aſſembles. Perhaps even this delicate point might be adjuſted. For you have as much an intereſt to be defended, as we have to defend you. On your part it might be yielded, that a certain number of Britiſh forces ſhould be ſupported in America without conſent of the aſſemblies, and on ours, that no more ſhould be ſent except in times of war or actual rebellion.

If theſe great commercial, judicial, legiſlative, and military arrangements, were agreed upon, we might leave the proviſion for them to yourſelves; or at leaſt be contented with a ſtanding revenue to be now aſcertained between your aſſemblies and parliament. For though we give up the diſgraceful and odious privilege of taxing you, you cannot be ignorant, that you muſt eſtabliſh revenues, as all other countries do, to ſupport your eſtabliſhments.

The deluded amongſt you think, that we aſſume airs of ſuperiority over you even where they are needleſs. Far from it; every honour of this country is open

to

to you. We ſhould even be happy to ſee you aſk the eſtabliſhment of a nobility, and of ranks among yourſelves, that your ſpirits might not only be inflamed by the love of liberty, but exalted by the love of family. The whole hiſtory of mankind preſents not a ſtate of ſociety, notwithſtanding all the imperfections it is charged with, ſo fraught with liberty, ſafety, wealth, and honour, as that of England is. Approach to it, flee not from it. All humankind envy it. Reject not, you, what others pray for from Heaven.

With ſuch ſentiments of kindneſs in our breaſts towards you, and we hope in yours towards us, we cannot, in the reign of the moſt virtuous of princes, hear without the deepeſt concern, a charge made in the addreſſes of your congreſs, that a ſyſtem has been formed and purſued in the reign of that prince, to enſlave you by means of parliament; and we wiſh it had not been added, as a previous ſtep to enſlave us.

To vindicate the proceedings of parliament where they ought not to be blamed, and to point out out where perhaps they may without difficulty be amended, is the beſt way to expoſe the fallacy of that charge, and at the ſame time to ſhew you how eaſy it is to remove ſuch remaining ſubjects of difference between us, as have not yet been taken notice of in this addreſs.

It is a cruel miſtake for you, ninety-nine of an hundred of whom muſt be unacquainted with the hiſtory of laws, to be made believe, that there were no ſtatutes before the reign of his preſent Majeſty, which impoſed taxes on any part of the American dominions. Thoſe who tell you there were none, know full well there were many. Your anceſtors complained of ſome of them, as all men do of all taxes, but they never diſputed the power of parliament to impoſe them *.

The laſt war was begun for the ſake of Engliſh America. It was terminated by a ſecurity gained for it at the peace, which imagination itſelf could not have hoped for. England was loaded with an immenſe public debt, contracted in this great American cauſe. By the peace a new ſyſtem was created in America; and an empire ſet in motion, which it was obvious could not be ſupported without a regular revenue. At this period, Mr Grenville became the miniſter of England, not ſo much perhaps from the choice of government, as from the force of oppoſition, which obliged another miniſter to give way to him. Mr Grenville's life of labour had been ſpent in attention to the finances of the Britiſh empire; thoſe finances, which, next to the enjoyment of liberty, do above all other things give the ſuperiority to Britain above all other nations. At ſuch a period, had ſuch a miniſter propoſed to make America liable for that part of the public debt of England which had been contracted in defending her, it would be ungenerous to his memory, to impute his doing ſo, to a deſign of enſlaving America, in order to enſlave his own country; that country, the care of whoſe rights employed even his lateſt hours. But he carried not his views ſo far as to ſubject America to a ſhare of the burden even of that debt, and much leſs of the other debts of England. He only prevailed upon parliament, in the 4th year of the King, to impoſe taxes upon ſundry foreign commodities imported into America, the produce of which taxes was to be ſpent in the colonies, and confined to the ſervice of the colonies; and theſe taxes were external ones, that is to ſay, port-duties, which every one might avoid, by not importing the goods on which they were laid, or not buying them when imported. No American complained of this at the time as an impoſition of ſlavery. You paid the taxes, as your anceſtors had done other neceſſary ones. If in impoſing theſe taxes he erred in opinion concerning a matter of right, you erred againſt it too; for you called it not in queſtion. If error was venial in you, why was it criminal in him? It is hard that you ſhould *now* convert into a ſcheme to enſlave you, what you *then* deemed conſiſtent with your freedom.

In the ſucceeding year, the ſame miniſter, on the ſame principles of giving ſecurity to a new and growing empire, the machine of which could not even ſtand, and much leſs move, without revenues to ſupport it, prevailed upon parliament to paſs the ſtamp-act. The produce of the duties was by the act to be ſpent in the colonies, and applied ſolely to their ſervice.

America clamoured againſt this laſt act

* 25° Ch. II. cap. 7.; 7° & 8° W. and M. cap. 22.; 9° Ann. cap. 10.; 1° Geo. I. cap. 12.; 6° Geo. II. cap. 13. and many others.

act. Theſe clamours originated among the lawyers there, whom the tax chiefly affected; and they were taken up in England by the oppoſers of the miniſter; two claſſes of men, the firſt of whom, by their profeſſion, have always the abilities, and the other, in the purſuit of their ambition, the intereſt, to diſſeminate clamour. But in theſe clamours, extenſive as they afterwards became, though flowing from nature, and kept up by art, no American made an objection to the right of England to impoſe external duties upon America. You called for the repeal of the ſtamp-act which impoſed internal duties; but you did not aſk the repeal of the port-duties, which had the year before been laid upon you.

Lord Rockingham's adminiſtration, which roſe on the ruin of Mr Grenville's, repealed the ſtamp-act; but did not repeal the act which had impoſed the port-duties. We do not pry with a jaundiced eye into the motives of that adminiſtration for the firſt of thoſe meaſures; we impute them to the beſt motives; becauſe we believe that there are in a party of which his Lordſhip is the leader, men of Spaniſh honour and Roman virtue; although we muſt tell you, that you deceive yourſelves groſsly, when you look up to perſons as the only aſſertors of American liberty, who took off only one of what you call your chains, but left the other faſt on your necks. But if you incline to pay compliments to an adminiſtration which we do not complain of, it is rather unfair in you to refuſe them to that prince, by whoſe nod alone they were permitted to do any thing. If there has been a ſyſtem in the preſent reign to enſlave you, the repeal even of one of thoſe two ſtatutes affords an inſtance that it was not very ſyſtematically purſued.

Soon after this repeal, Lord Rockingham's adminiſtration got an act of parliament paſſed, which declared the ſupremacy of parliament over America, *in all caſes whatſoever*. You cannot convert this ſtatute into a link of the chain which you think is intended to enthral you, when you reflect, that it was forged by thoſe whom your congreſs and yourſelves look upon as the great aſſertors of your liberty.

As you had not hitherto claimed a right of exemption from the power of parliament to impoſe external taxes upon you, miniſters could not think of rights which yourſelves had never dreamed of. In the miniſtry which ſucceeded to that of Lord Rockingham, an act of parliament was paſſed, in the 7th year of the King, which laid port-duties in America upon ſome other objects of commerce than thoſe which were contained in Mr Grenville's firſt act of the 4th of the King. This act was ſo little a link in the chain of ſyſtem againſt you, that all thoſe who were then the King's miniſters have ſince denied in full parliament all concern in the fabrick of it; and they are intitled to credit, becauſe they are now engaged in different parties, and each would lay the blame on his neighbour, if he could with any truth. It was at the time notorious to all, that the project of the act was the work of a ſingle perſon, Mr Townſhend, then chancellor of the exchequer, who, in matters of trade and finance, is well known to have conſulted more with merchants and financiers than with miniſters, becauſe he thought every man knew his own buſineſs beſt; and in whoſe great talents parliament put too implicit a confidence in paſſing the act.

America again clamoured; and then for the firſt time objected to the power of external taxation in parliament. But ſhe went further, and ſtarted many new pretenſions, which we wiſh not to repeat; and, among others, the extravagant doctrines, That ſhe was not bound by the navigation-laws, and that ſhe was even independent of parliament altogether. Theſe clamours were well-founded in part; for all the taxes in the ſtatute, except that upon tea, had been laid upon Britiſh manufactures, which conſequently had already paid many taxes in Britain; ſo that the ſtatute loaded you both with your tax and ours. Adminiſtration and parliament, therefore, liſtened, with ſenſe and juſtice, to your complaints, and redreſſed them, by repealing thoſe parts of the act which had impoſed that double tax. But it was improper, in point of common prudence, to repeal that part of it which impoſed a trifling tax upon tea; becauſe, by aſking that repeal, at the very time when you were not aſking the repeal of the many port-duties impoſed by Mr Grenville's firſt act, of the 4th of the King, you ſhewed, that you inſiſted on this trifle as a matter of mere pride; as a mark of your exaltation, and of our humiliation;

which it was impoſſible for England to ſubmit to, while the great queſtions of independence and ſupremacy were yet unadjuſted, however compatible they might ſeem when with temper and reaſon they ſhould come to be diſcuſſed. If Mr Townſhend's act was a link in the ſyſtem of this reign to enſlave you, the repeal of it affords another inſtance, that it was not very ſyſtematically purſued.

Your congreſs complains of a ſtatute which, during the Duke of Grafton's adminiſtration, ſuſpended the aſſembly of New York, as a continuation of the ſyſtem of tyranny. We will appeal to your candour againſt their want of it. Parliament had paſſed a ſtatute which made neceſſary regulations for the quarters and proviſions of the King's ſoldiers in America; regulations to which we, who are as fond of liberty as you are, pay obedience in Britain; becauſe we think, that men who ſubmit to loſe part of their own freedom for a time, in order to enſure it to their countrymen for ever, are intitled to all the ſenſibility which we can ſhew to them. But theſe regulations were entirely infringed by an act of the aſſembly of New York. If that aſſembly took upon itſelf to repeal one act of parliament, they might have repealed many others; and the ſubject who obeyed the legiſlature of the one country, muſt have been a rebel in the eyes of the other. Theſe conſequences led directly, unavoidably, and rapidly, to a civil war between the inhabitants of New York and the people of England. There was no way to ſtop the courſe of ſuch an aſſembly, but to ſuſpend its movements altogether, until it ſhould agree to remedy the miſchiefs it had done. The effect anſwered the deſign. The aſſembly recovered the good-humour of Engliſhmen to Engliſhmen, and the people their aſſembly. Can a law which conferred the common rights of humanity upon the companions of your hazards and glories, who conquered with you and for you, be called a violation of the rights of human nature againſt you? Can another, which prevented a civil war, be reproached with want of mercy?

When mens minds are irritated, every thing is the ſource of diſcontent. Many of the traders in America had long complained of the diſtance of the London cuſtomhouſe, which, upon diſputes with revenue-officers, made applications for redreſs, expenſive and tedious. Smuggling had gone beyond all bounds in America, from the want of a board of cuſtoms to keep a ſtrict eye over the conduct of their officers. A board of cuſtoms was upon theſe accounts, by act of parliament, ſettled at Boſton in the 7th year of the King. But that eſtabliſhment, which the fair trader had long deſired, and the ſmuggler alone had reaſon to dread, has been converted, in the repreſentations of your congreſs, into a badge of your ſlavery. As long as we did not eſtabliſh a board of cuſtoms in America, we were blamed for neglecting you; when we ſend it, we are charged with inſulting you. If boards of revenue be badges of ſlavery, no nation that has wealth is free. Should we recall the preſent board of cuſtoms, your poſterity might tell our poſterity, that a board of cuſtoms over the trade of America, at three thouſand miles diſtance from her, was one of the moſt ignominious badges of her ſlavery. It is certainly for the intereſt of the ſupremacy of England to place the reſidence of all the controuling powers in England, in order to keep her colonies, even by the forms of office, in remembrance of their dependence; and it is not difficult in the royal governments, to lodge in the governor of every province, with a few of his council, all the powers of a board of cuſtoms over the frauds of trade, and all its terrors over the frauds of officers. And therefore pardon us if we ſuſpect, ſhould any great commercial arrangement ever be the ſubject of amicable diſcuſſion between you and us, that the inſpection of the trade of America committed to a cuſtomhouſe reſiding in England, is one of the laſt favours which the fair trader in America would apply for.

But in deſcribing the powers of this board of cuſtoms, your congreſs ought not to have ſaid in their addreſſes to their ſovereign, and you, that "the commiſſioners of it are impowered to break open and enter houſes without the authority of any civil magiſtrate, founded on legal information." We are certain, that the board of cuſtoms in America has no ſuch power by law. We cannot think, that their ſuperiors here would direct them to aſſume it againſt law. We do not believe they exerciſe it. But if we are miſtaken, point out the offenders. The vengeance of an injured public will overtake them. But till you point out theſe, lay not the offence obliquely upon others, who you know muſt be guiltleſs.

Your congreſs, &c. [*To be continued.*]

LONDON.

Religion, Philosophy, Morality, Controversy, &c.

A fixth and feventh letters to them that feek peace with God. By Thomas Pentley of Sudbury, Suffolk. [xxxvi. 401.] 1 s. 6 d. *Lewis.* —— Contain practical obfervations on feveral texts of fcripture. The author may be a pious man, but he is no fcholar. C.

An explanation and proof of "The complete fyftem of aftronomical chronology, unfolding the fcriptures" In which the truth and reality of the original luni-folar radix is clearly and fully afcertained; firft by calculations *a priori*; then confirmed, to the minuteft exactnefs, by calculations *a pofteriori*, through an extenfive interval of 5820 years. In a feries of letters addreffed to Mr James Ferguſon [262.] By the Rev. John Kennedy. 2 s. *Kennedy.*

Philofophical arrangements by James Harris, Efq; 6 s. boards. *Nourſe.* —— The Peripatetic logic, conſidered in its genuine light, is an intellectual inſtrument, ſerving for the arrangement and tradition of our ideas; for their arrangement, by claſſing ſimple ideas, whencefoever derived; for their tradition, by combining ideas ſo claſſed, into propoſitions, ſyllogiſms, and arguments, the conſtituent principles to which all didactic method muſt be ultimately reduced. The firſt part only, that of arrangement, is the ſubject of this treatiſe, which, though founded ſtrictly on ancient doctrines, is delivered in a new and original form; exhibiting a view of the Ariſtotelian categories, not merely confined to their logical character, but tracing their origin from their genuine ſources, the very curious remains of ancient phyſics and metaphyſics; ſources which, like thoſe principles of which they treat, have been too much neglected ſince the eſtabliſhment of our modern mechanical philoſophy. — This work ſeems to have one other great end in view beſides its profeſſed purpoſe; namely, to eſtabliſh the dignity of mind, and its objects, in oppoſition to the doctrines of chance, fatality, and materialism; doctrines which have ſprung up in many parts of Europe from the corruption and miſinterpretation of the mechanical philoſophy, but which are by no means to be charged on its illuſtrious expoſitor. C.

Man's captious, petulant, and tyrannical conduct towards the irrational and inanimate part of the creation, inquired into and explained. Being the concluſion of what the author of an eſſay on the depravity and corruption of human nature [xxxvi. 600.], in oppoſition to ſeveral late writers, had to offer on that ſubject. By Thomas O'Brien Mac Mahon. 2 s. ſewed. *Riley.* —— This author endeavours to prove, that man is inceſſantly contending for empire over all things in the irrational and inanimate creation; that his pride and vanity are flattered and increaſed by every act of authority which he exerciſes over them; that ladies are fond of lap-dogs, ſquirrels, parrots, &c. firſt, becauſe they are pleaſed with their ſervility and adulation; ſecondly, becauſe they can exerciſe an unbounded authority over them with impunity; and, laſtly, becauſe their laſcivious imaginations are ſtimulated and delighted by their dalliance and familiarities with them; that children love to teaſe and kill little animals, and break their playthings; becauſe, by theſe means, they ſhew their ſuperiority and empire over them, and oppoſe the will of their parents and teachers, from whoſe juriſdiction they long to be emancipated. — We can ſee no merit that an author can poſſibly derive to himſelf, from thus depreciating, or rather diabolizing human nature. C.

A charge to the clergy of the peculiars belonging to the dean and chapter of Litchfield. Given at Bakewell, April 23. 1774. By Thomas Seward, canon-reſidentiary of Litchfield. 1 s. *Longman.* —— Relates to the doctrine of the Trinity. M.

The pernicious effects of religious contention and bigotry, exemplified in a ſeries of undoubted facts, almoſt unparalleled in the Diſſenting annals, which have lately happened relative to that church and congregation at Northampton, who for many years were under the care of the late learned and worthy Dr Doddridge. By a member of the congregation. With a preface by the Rev. Mr Hextal. 1 s. *Buckland.* —— Infamous facts, that will be an eternal diſgrace to ſome perſons who chuſe to be conſidered as ſtanding at the head of the Independent intereſt. M.

Hints and eſſays, theological and moral, intended briefly to expoſe the corrupt principles of Calvinism, and briefly to offer other principles better correſponding with reaſon and ſcripture. Publiſhed more eſpecially for the benefit of the younger part of Calviniſtical Chriſtians. By a layman. 1 s. *Johnſon.* —— Diſcovers a heart warmed with genuine piety, with the love of truth, and with benevolence to his fellow-creatures; and is, doubtleſs, a firm believer in divine revelation. M.

Hiſtory, Law, Politics, &c.

The life of Petrarch. Collected from *Memoires pour la vie de Petrarch.* 2 vols. 12 s. ſewed. *Dilly.* —— An abbreviated verſion, by Mrs Suſanna Dobſon of Liverpool, eaſy, agreeable, and animated. The extraordinary talents of Petrarch are not the only circumſtance which has marked his name with diſtinction in the annals of literature. To his taſte and induſtry the world

is in great meaſure indebted for the preſervation of ſome of the moſt valuable writings of antiquity; which he collected with infinite pains and difficulty. — At an early period of Petrarch's life commenced his unfortunate affection for Laura, a paſſion perhaps the moſt extraordinary of which hiſtory affords any account; which ſubſiſted, to the deſtruction of his tranquillity, upwards of twenty years, in ſpite of the ſeverity of the perſon who was its object, and all the efforts of that philoſophy which he cultivated and loved — The deſcription of this lady is thus collected by the biographer from the writings of Petrarch. "On Sunday in the Holy Week, at ſix in the morning, the time of matins, Petrarch going to the church of the monaſtery of St Claire, ſaw a young lady, whoſe charms inſtantly fixed his attention. She was dreſſed in green, and her gown was embroidered with violets. Her face, her air, her gait, were ſomething more than mortal. Her perſon was delicate, her eyes tender and ſparkling, and her eyebrows black as ebony. Golden locks waved over her ſhoulders whiter than ſnow; and the ringlets were interwoven by the fingers of Love. Her neck was well formed, and her complexion animated by the tints of Nature, which Art vainly attempts to imitate. When ſhe opened her mouth, you perceived the beauty of pearls and the ſweetneſs of roſes. She was full of graces. Nothing was ſo ſoft as her looks, ſo modeſt as her carriage, ſo touching as the ſound of her voice. An air of gaiety and tenderneſs breathed around her; but ſo pure, and happily tempered, as to inſpire every beholder with the ſentiments of virtue: for ſhe was chaſte as the ſpangled dewdrop of the morn. Such, ſays Petrach, was the amiable Laura." — The paſſion of Petrarch for this lady muſt appear ſtill more unaccountable, ſince it is now known, that at the time when it commenced ſhe was a married woman; a circumſtance not diſcovered before the publication of theſe Memoirs. There remains no ground for any ſuſpicion of the leaſt criminal intercourſe during this extraordinary amour: the virtue of Laura appears to have been ever inviolable; and the only fault with which ſhe can be charged is, that ſhe ſometimes ſeemed to relent in the rigorous treatment of a lover, of whoſe unlawful affection ſhe was conſcious. But this was ſuch an error as admits of great extenuation, when we conſider the eſteem which Petrarch had univerſally acquired for his genius and learning, and that his behaviour towards her was the moſt diffident, the moſt reſpectful, and the moſt deprecatory, that it is poſſible to conceive. It deſerves to be remarked, that Laura died in the year 1348, at the age of thirty-four, in the ſame city, on the ſame day, and at the ſame hour, in which Petrarch firſt ſaw her twenty-one years before. The fair biographer whoſe work we are reviewing, has related the hiſtory of this paſſion with great delicacy, and made many moral obſervations on the ſubject, which diſcover a fund of judicious ſentiment. C.

The life of Robert Lord Clive, Baron Plaſſey. Wherein are impartially delineated, his military talents in the field; his maxims of government in the cabinet during the two laſt wars in the Eaſt Indies, which made him arbiter of empire, and the richeſt ſubject in Europe. With anecdotes of his private life, and the particular circumſtances of his death. Alſo a narrative of all the laſt tranſactions in India. By Charles Caracciolli, Gent. 6 s. *Bell.* —— His Lordſhip has fallen into bad hands. M.

The hiſtory and antiquities of the pariſh of Halifax, in Yorkſhire. Illuſtrated with copperplates. By the Rev. John Watſon, M. A. and F. S. A. 4to. 1 l. 1 s. boards. *Lowndes.* —— The materials of this work are often of a frivolous nature. C.

The complete Engliſh peerage; or, A genealogical and hiſtorical account of the Peers and Peereſſes of this realm. To the year 1775, inclusive. Containing a particular and impartial relation of the moſt memorable tranſactions, as well of the dead as the living, of thoſe who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves either by their noble or ignoble deeds; without exaggerating their virtues or palliating their infamy. Edit. 2. with additions [xxxvi. 147.]. By the Rev. Frederick Barlow, M. A. vicar of Burton, and author of the complete Engliſh dictionary. 2 vols. 12 s. ſewed. *Bladon.*

Atlas minimus illuſtratus. Containing fifty-two pocket-maps of the world. Drawn and engraved by J. Gibſon; reviſed, corrected, and improved, by E. Bowen, geographer to his Majeſty. To which are added, a deſcription of the ſeveral empires, ſtates, &c. of the known world; with a conciſe account of the air, ſoil, and climate of each; and the government, manners, &c. of the inhabitants. Lilliputian 4to. 4 s. *Carnan.* —— As neatly executed as could be expected in ſo diminutive a ſize. M.

Strictures on military diſcipline, in a ſeries of letters, with a military diſcourſe: in which is interſperſed ſome account of the Scots brigade in the Dutch ſervice. By an officer. 3 s. ſewed. *Donaldſon.* —— Expreſſes great concern for the neglected condition of the Scots brigade; and contains a variety of ſenſible remarks on military affairs. M.

A ſecond letter to Dr Samuel Johnſon, in which his wicked and opprobrious invectives are ſhewn, &c. By A. Henderſon, author of the former letter [147.]. 6 d. *J. Henderſon.*

Remarks

Remarks on a voyage to the Hebrides, in a letter to S. Johnſon, LL. D. 1 s. *Kearſly.*

A letter from Sir Robert Rich, Bt, to Lord Viſcount Barrington, ſecretary at war. 2 s. 6 d. *Mitchell.* —— Recapitulates the proceedings relative to a diſpute between Gen. Conway and Sir Robert Rich, concerning the regimental equipage of the 4th regiment of dragoons, of which our author's father, the late Field-Marſhal, Sir Robert Rich, was colonel. Gen. Conway ſucceeded to the command of the ſaid regiment, on the death of the Field-Marſhal; and his demand on our author, and the other executors of his predeceſſor, for the *off-reckonings*, [ſuch part of the pay as the paymaſter-general is warranted to deduct out of the pay of the private men and non-commiſſioned officers, in order to raiſe a fund for the due clothing of the troops], being diſputed, the matter, after paſſing the military boards, was referred to his Majeſty; who ordered payment of the General's whole demand. — Sir Robert, however, ſtill perſiſting in a refuſal to pay General Conway a ſum of money to which he thought him no way intitled, and aſſerting a "right of appeal from the King's deciſion, to his royal judgement *when* better *informed*," he truſts his conduct will meet with the approbation of the gentlemen of the army, and particularly of the colonels of regiments, whoſe property is attacked, through his ſides, by a ſecretary at war. — But, juſtifiable as this conduct may appear to our author himſelf, it has, we find, been regarded as an inſtance of direct diſobedience to his Majeſty's commands; and he was, in conſequence thereof, *diſmiſſed* the ſervice, as *Lieutenant-General, and Governor of Londonderry.* — Sir Robert's letter is written with a degree of polite aſperity, which at once marks the man of faſhion and the exaſperated ſufferer. M.

The excife-laws abridged, and digeſted under their proper heads, in alphebetical order. By J. Symons. Edit. 2. greatly enlarged and improved. 4 s. 6 d. *Nourſe.* —— Executed with great attention. C.

Facts; or, A plain and explicit narrative of the caſe of Mrs Rudd. Publiſhed from her own manuſcript, and by her authority, &c. &c. 2 s. *Bell*, in Bell-Yard. —— As to the veracity of the facts recited either by the Perreaus, or by Mrs Rudd, what dependence can be placed on perſons of their characters, and ſituated too as they are, — with, perhaps, every human temptation and inducement to aim at miſleading the public, for the concealment of guilt? M.

A letter to the Earl of Suffolk, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate; in which the innocence of Robert Perreau is demonſtrated. 1 s. *Hookham.* —— Sophiſtry againſt fact. Not ill written. M.

Obſervations on the trial of Mr Robert Perreau. With Mr Perreau's defence, as ſpoken on his trial; in which many unaccounted-for omiſſions in the ſeſſions-paper are ſupplied, from a copy ſent to the author by Mrs R. Perreau, &c. &c. 2 s. *Bladon.* —— A more elaborate defence of R. Perreau. Both theſe authors undertake, among other efforts to ſerve the unhappy man, the prepoſterous taſk of *whitening* the *lies* told by R. P. in order to induce Meſſ. Drummonds to advance the money on the forged bond. They both ſeem to think, that "although a *ſuperficial* examination finds this fact to prove guilt, a deeper one may find that *ſame* fact to be a proof of innocence." M.

The ſtatue of Truth, in the garden of Allegory. Addreſſed to Lord North. Containing ſuch remarks as may not be unworthy his Lordſhip's notice. Uſeful to the managers of his Majeſty's revenues, &c. &c. &c. By T. S. late of the cuſtoms. 1 s. —— The tranſactions of the ſervants of the Eaſt-India company, abroad, or at home, from the higheſt to the loweſt, appear, from repeated charges of various kinds, to teem with manifold iniquities; and among others, frauds in the cuſtoms, to an enormous annual amount, are ſaid to be regularly reduced to a ſyſtem, in conjunction with the officers expreſsly employed to guard againſt them. This indeed is only common report; but we have particular information in this pamphlet, from a diſcarded tidewaiter who ſigns his name *Thomas Stayley*. This poor man, if we credit his ſtory, and we really think it credible, loſt his employment through honeſty, which rendered him an unſuitable aſſociate; but he pleads his cauſe in a manner that we fear, inſtead of intereſting his readers, and gaining their pity, will only excite their mirth, and expoſe himſelf to ridicule. M.

America.

Speech of Edmund Burke, Eſq; on American taxation, April 19. 1774. 2 s. 6 d. in 4to. and 2 s. in 8vo. *Dodſley.* —— From the whole of this Speech we have reaped much entertainment; and have only to wiſh, that the ingenious orator had conſidered the ſubject upon the principle of *right*, and the genius of the Britiſh conſtitution. For as the controverſy with America has been generally conteſted upon theſe grounds, the argument would probably have received additional force from ſo able an advocate; — whoſe rhetorical abilities may be conſidered, however, as rather ſhining and plauſible than ſolid; and better adapted to entertain the imagination than convince the judgement. C.

An account of the proceedings of the Britiſh and other Proteſtant inhabitants of the province of Quebec in North America, in order

to

to obtain an houſe of aſſembly in that province. 3 s. boards. *White.* —— The work of Francis Maſeres, Eſq; lately attorney-general of Quebec, and now curſitor baron of the court of exchequer. It contains, beſide the proceedings mentioned in the title-page, many very juſt and pertinent remarks on the Quebec act [xxxvi. 327.]. M.

The ſpeech of Edmund Burke, Eſq; on moving his reſolutions for conciliation with the colonies, March 22. 1775 [178.] 2 s. 6 d. *Dodſley.*

A letter to Edmund Burke, Eſq; in anſwer to his printed ſpeech ſaid to be ſpoken in the Houſe of Commons, March 22. 1775. By Joſiah Tucker, D. D. 1 s. *Cadell.* —— The chief points on which Dr Tucker attacks Mr Burke are, the character of the Americans, and the importance of the Britiſh trade with the northern part of that continent. C.

Natural Hiſtory, Medicine, Mathematics, &c.

Agriculture conſidered as a moral and political duty. In a ſeries of letters, inſcribed to his Majeſty. By William Donaldſon, Eſq; late ſecretary to the government of Jamaica. 3 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Becket.* —— The production of learned philoſophic leiſure, exhibiting proofs of the writer's liberal turn of mind, his laudable affection for his native country, and his honeſt concern for the honour and happineſs of a prince, whom he looks upon as a truly amiable and meritorious character. M.

A deſcription of the mangoſtan and the bread-fruit. By John Ellis, Eſq; To which are added, Directions for voyagers for bringing over theſe and other vegetable productions. With figures. 3 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Dilly.* —— Deſigned to excite the attention of the public towards introducing to our Weſt-India iſlands two ſpecies of trees, which are natives of the Eaſt Indies, and would prove highly uſeful to the inhabitants. The firſt of theſe, the mangoſtan, is ſaid to produce the beſt and moſt wholeſome fruit of any that grows in India. Its fleſh is juicy, white, almoſt tranſparent, and of as delicate and agreeable a flavour as the richeſt grapes; the taſte and ſmell being ſo grateful, that it is ſcarce poſſible to be cloyed with eating it. We are alſo told, that it is very ſerviceable in ſome diſeaſes. The bread-fruit is uſed as an article of diet, and is ſaid to be extremely nutritive. C.

Plain and uſeful directions for thoſe who are afflicted with cancers, &c. With an account of the Vienna hemlock; with which Dr Stork did ſo great good in cancers, &c. &c. By Dr Hill, member of the Imperial academy, &c. 1 s. *Baldwin.* —— Theſe are ſelf-nquencies, highly injurious to the community, for which the law cannot provide either a remedy or a puniſhment. This author's *Vegetable Syſtem* [xxxiii. 653.] of empiriciſm, which he has been regularly proſecuting for ſome years paſt, is one of theſe delinquencies, and the preſent ſpecimen one of the greateſt of them; no leſs an enormity in fact, than that of *ſcattering firebrands and death* among the ignorant and the credulous, the ready and willing dupes of every plauſible and confident impoſtor. M.

Inquiry into the propriety of blood-letting in conſumptions. By Samuel Farr, M. D. 1 s. 6 d. *Johnſon.* —— The Doctor's arguments are plauſible; but we are ſorry to find, it is upon the caſe of one perſon only that the prohibition of blood-letting is founded. His declared opinion, however, may be a caveat againſt the indiſcriminate uſe of phlebotomy in conſumptive patients. C.

An apology to the public for commencing the practice of phyſic; particularly in gouty, rheumatic, and hyſterical caſes. By D. Smith, M. D. 6 d. *Carnan* and *Newbery.* —— One of Dr Cadogan's many reſpondents. Our author had promiſed, if he could eſtabliſh the efficacy of his method of cure in the gout, to give it to the public, for the benefit of his fellow-ſufferers. He offers this apology, for having altered his reſolution by the perſuaſion of his friends, who urged to him the duty he owed to his family of deriving domeſtic advantage from the ſucceſs of his medicines. C.

The nautical almanack, and aſtronomical ephemeris, for the year 1776. Publiſhed by order of the commiſſioners of longitude. 3 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Nourſe.*

Geodœſia improved; or, A new and correct method of ſurveying made exceeding eaſy. By A. Burn, teacher of the mathematics in Tarporley, Cheſhire 6 s. *Evans.* —— The practitioner will find here many uſeful directions and examples. M.

Fine Arts, Belles Lettres, &c.

The works in architecture of Robert and James Adam, Eſqs. N° 2 [xxxv. 652.]. Containing part of the deſigns of Lord Mansfield's villa at Kenwood, in Middleſex. Folio. Imperial paper. 11. 1 s. *Becket.*

Adams architecture, N° 3. 1 l. 4 s. *Becket.* —— We have here the deſigns of Luton-Park houſe, in Bedfordſhire, one of the ſeats of the Earl of Bute. M.

An inquiry into the riſe and eſtabliſhment of the royal academy of arts. To which is prefixed, A letter to the Earl of Bute. By Robert Strange, member of the royal academy of painting at Paris, of the academies of Rome, Florence, Bologna; profeſſor of the royal academy at Parma, &c. 2 s. ſewed. *Dilly* —— Mr Strange complains, in very ſtrong terms, of the diſcountenance ſhewn to him and to his labours, not only by Lord

Bute

Bute, but by the Royal Academicians, in their corporate capacity; particularly in the exclusion of his performances from the annual exhibitions. All this, and more ill treatment, from *others*, he ascribes to a resentment of his having declined, for reasons here explained, to engrave a print of his present Majesty when Prince of Wales, from a painting of Ramsay's. He also arraigns the conduct and government of the Directors of the royal academy. M.

R. Jehudæ F. Salomonis, vulgo dicti Charizi, Eloquentiæ Hebraicæ Principis, primos et tricesimus Confessus, de Latrone transfigurato, nuper e codice manuscripto Latine conversus. Accedunt versiculi ex quinquagesimo ejusdem confessu excerpti. 1 s. 6 d. *Wilkie.* —— Chariz was a Spanish Jew, who flourished in the twelfth century. Besides translating certain writings of Harir from the Arabic into the Hebrew language, he composed a work of his own, in fifty chapters, of a miscellaneous nature. Two specimens of it are here published, the original Hebrew on one side, and a Latin translation on the other. M.

Two tracts. 1. Additional observations on the Greek accents. By the late Edward Spelman, Esq; 2. The voyage of Æneas from Troy to Italy. By the Rev. Mr Lemon, master of the free school at Norwich. 2 s. 6 d. *Norfolk.*

Exercises for turning English into French, with the grammatical rules, digested in a plain and easy method; whereby scholars of the tendereſt capacity are enabled to write the French language with propriety. By A. Scot, A. M. member of the university of Paris. 1 s. 6 d. *Richardson & Urquhart.*

Lectures on the art of reading, part 1. Containing the art of reading prose. By Thomas Sheridan, A. M. author of "Lectures on Elocution, British Education," &c. 5 s. in boards. *Dodsley*, &c.

Lectures on the art of reading, part 2. Containing the art of reading verse. By Thomas Sheridan, A. M. 5 s. in boards. *Dodsley.*

Entertainment.

Sterne's letters to his friends on various occasions. To which is added, his history of a watch coat, with explanatory notes. 2 s. *Kearsly.* —— The familiar letters of a person to his friends, afford perhaps the most indubitable evidence of the qualities both of the heart and understanding; and if by this standard we judge of Mr Sterne, we shall find in him, not only the man of genius, but the lover of virtue, and the ardent assertor of the tender and benevolent affections. C.

Plays and Poetry.

The widow of Wallingford; a comedy of two acts, with songs; as performed in the neighbourhood of Wallingford, by a set of gentlemen and ladies, at whose request it is now published. 1 s. *Bew.* —— Without novelty in the fable, or originality in the characters, this comedy affords entertainment. C.

Bath and its environs, a descriptive poem, in three cantos, &c. 2 s. 6 d. *Almon.*

The story of Æneas and Dido burlesqued, from the 4th book of the Æneid of Virgil. 1 s. 6 d. Charlestown, South Carolina, printed. *Knox*, London.

Love tales and elegies, interspersed with pastorals and other curious poems selected from the best authors, with several valuable originals. 3 s. *Wenman.*

The Canterbury tales of Chaucer: To which is added, An essay on his language and versification, an introductory discourse, and notes. 4 vols. 13 s. boards. *T. Payne.* —— Executed with fidelity. M.

An essay on the force of imagination; with an ode to Charity. 1 s. *Cauſton.*

Poems. By Mrs Robinson. 3 s. 6 d. sewed. *Parker.* —— Elegant simplicity, unaffected ease, and harmonious versification; though in two or three instances the ingenious lady has been inattentive to the rhyme. C.

The praises of poetry. By Capel Lofft. 2 s. *Owen.* —— The irregularity of the measure in which Mr Lofft writes, conduces to enliven the poem; and he sometimes breaks forth in a Pindaric boldness of thought that is worthy of the enthusiasm of his subject. C.

Address to the Genius of Britain. By the Rev. Thomas Penrose. 1 s. *Crowder.* —— The object of this address is a reconciliation with America, not dictated by the spirit of party, but by a benevolent regard for the public happiness. C.

The Consultation. A mock heroic, in four cantos. By James Thistlethwaite. 1 s. 6 d. —— We have seen few productions of this kind in which the description is more animated, or the satire more poignant. C.

The beauties of Homer selected from the Iliad. By William Holwell, B. D. F. A. S. 4 s. *Rivington.*

The adventures of Telemachus, written originally in French by the celebrated M. Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray, attempted in English blank verse: To which is prefixed, An essay on the origin and merits of rhyme; by the Rev. John Youde, M. A. 2 s. 6 d. *Dodsley.* —— This author disdainfully renounces the shackles of rhyme: but he has not the better supported the majesty of the poem on that account; for in general, the epic dignity is lost in the languor of prosaic flatness. C.

An Epilogue, the production of Mr Garrick's pen many years ago, and spoken by an actress in the character of Queen Elisabeth.

IF any here are Britons but in name,
Dead to their country's happiness and fame,
Let 'em depart this moment,—let 'em fly
My awful presence, and my searching eye.
No more your Queen, but upright Judge I come,
To try your deeds abroad, your lives at home;
Try you in ev'ry point, from small to great,
Your wit, laws, fashions, valour, church, and state;
Search you as Britons ne'er were search'd before:
O tremble, for you hear the Lion roar!
Since that most glorious time that here I reign'd,
An age and half,—what have you lost and gain'd?
Your wit, whate'er your poets sing or swear,
Since Shakespeare's time is somewhat worse for wear:
Your laws are good, your lawyers good of course;
The streams are surely clear, when clear the source:
In greater store these blessings now are sent ye;
Where I had one attorney, you have twenty.
Fashions, ye fair, deserve nor praise nor blame,
Unless they rise as foes to sense or shame;
Wear ruffs or gauze: but let your skill be such,
Rather to shew too little than too much.
As for your valour,—here my lips I close,
Let those who best have prov'd it speak—your foes.
Your morals, church, and state, are still behind;
But soft, prophetic fury fills my mind,
I see through time,—behold a youthful hand *
Holding the sceptre of this happy land:
His heart with justice, love, and virtue fraught,
Born amongst Britons, and by Britons taught;
Shall make the barking tongues of Faction cease,
And weave the garland of domestic peace;
Long shall he reign,—no storms to beat his breast,
Unruly passions that disturb'd my rest;
Shall give the blessings he bestows to share,
Reap all my glory, but without my care.

* *This, 'tis supposed, alludes to his present Majesty when Prince of Wales.*

On the Livery of London's presuming to dictate to the K—g, to receive their petition on the throne. [1356.]

WHat noise your petition has made, and what pother,
Of presenting it this way, and that way, and t'other?
How could you to M———y lay down a rule?
Instead of the *Throne*, it should be the *C——Stool*,
To be ready at hand, that purpose to hit,
For which, without doubt, 'twas properly fit.

From the Spanish. By Mr GARRICK.

FOR me my Fair a wreath has wove,
Where rival flowers in union meet;
As oft she kiss'd the gift of Love,
Her breath gave sweetness to the sweet.

A Bee within a damask rose
Had crept the nectar'd dew to sip;
But lesser sweets the thief foregoes,—
And fixes on Louisa's lip.

There, tasting all the bloom of Spring,
Wak'd by the rip'ning breath of May,
Th' ungrateful spoiler left his sting,
And with the honey flew away.

From the Pennsylvania Ledger.

A JUNTO SONG.

Tune, *A-begging we will go, we'll go.*

'TIS money makes the Member vote,
And sanctify our ways;
It makes the Patriot turn his coat,
And money we must raise.
And a-taxing we will go, we'll go, &c.

More taxes we must sure impose,
To raise the Civil List;
Also to pay our Ayes and Noes,
And make opposers wist. *And a-taxing, &c.*

One single thing untax'd at home,
Old England could not shew;
For money we abroad did roam,
And thought to tax the New.
And a-taxing, &c.

The pow'r supreme of Parliament,
Our purpose did assist,
And taxing laws abroad were sent,
Which rebels do resist. *And a-taxing, &c.*

Shall we not make the rascals bend
To Britain's supreme power?
The sword to them shall we not send,
And leaden balls a shower?
And a-taxing, &c.

Boston we shall in ashes lay,
It is a nest of knaves:
We'll make them soon for mercy pray,
Or send them to their graves.
And a-taxing, &c.

But second thoughts are ever best,
And lest our force should fail,
What fraud can do, we'll make a test,
And see what bribes avail.
And a-taxing, &c.

Each colony, we will propose,
Shall raise an ample sum;
Which well applied, under the rose,
May bribe them — as at home.
And a-taxing, &c.

We'll force and fraud in one unite,
To bring them to our hands;
Then lay a tax on the sun's light,
And King's tax on their lands.
And a-taxing, &c.

BRITANNIA'S GENIUS.

IN sable robes Britannia's Genius stands,
Whilst silent indignation fills his breast,
He mourn'd, for now Rebellion's cruel bands
Display'd their crimson banners in the West.

What cause has mov'd you, say, ungrateful men,
Against your parent-clime to draw the sword?
Has haggard Envy, from her venom'd den,
Urg'd you to war against your rightful Lord?

Shall conquering Britain tamely threat'nings bear?
Shall she submissive own herself subdu'd?
Th' imperial mantle from her shoulders tear,
America her mistress now avow'd?

Forbid it, Heaven, that the old Ocean's queen,
Th' acknowledg'd sov'reign of the pearly deep,
Should e'er a tributary pow'r be seen:
Sure ev'ry Briton at the thought would weep.

Yet thus the Western chiefs defy our arms,
And treat with scorn the state by whom preserv'd.
They dwelt secure from Gallia's dread alarms,
Ere from allegiance due they basely swerv'd.

"Soon shall you see (attend their haughty boasts)
Oppos'd to your's the potent fleets of Spain,
France shall attack you on your proper coasts,
And Austria ravage Hanoveria's plain:

Whilst we, grown independent, great and free,
Shall stoop before the British throne no more;
And you the power that awes the world shall see
Establish'd firm beyond th' Atlantic roar."

But dares Iberia grant these boasters aid?
Will France the Lion, late appeas'd, provoke?
Or will Imperial Austria draw her blade,
To shelter rebels from th' avenging stroke?

Say, shall we now these patriot chieftains trace?
Seek from what stock these demi-heroes rose?
Are they not sprung from a degenerate race
Who fled their country to avoid her laws?

Where are the ancient glories of our isle?
Where all her triumphs o'er the vanquish'd Gaul?
Where are those arms which could Iberia foil,
And from the land avert th' intended thrall?

If unreveng'd her murder'd sons are laid,
And British blood distain the rebel-ground,
Our martial spirit is for ever fled,
No more the terror of the nations round.

Yet there are Britons, let me blush to say,
There are who wish their native country's fall,
Who plead for pirates in the face of day,
And curst rebellion brave resistance call.

O sacred name of Liberty profan'd,
How art thou us'd to veil the blackest crimes,
By those who reason and the laws disdain'd,
Who owe their safety to the dangerous times?

But brave Revenge, tho' late, will come at last;
When treach'rous arts no more the mob delude;
When Error's mists shall from their brows be cast,
And Treason in its proper hues be view'd.

Eternal Powers, speed th' auspicious day,
Let purple Vengeance rear her crested head,
And thro' rebellious legions cut her way,
To offer victims to the British dead.

The clouds disperse, the op'ning skies are fair,
And Britain's Genius, pensive now no more,
His burnish'd faulchion brandishes in air,
And hurls confusion to the rebel-shore.

W. W.

The PANDÆMONIUM, or Council of July 5. 1775. [335]

Risum teneatis amici?

FACTION and *Folly*, *Arrogance* and *Pride*,
In council sat, of empire to decide.
Of topics various variously they treat,
And *Common Sense* victoriously defeat.
Arrogance and Pride exclaim as one
Insult! insult! I say, insult the throne.
Faction the counsel likes; but says 'tis vain,
We've done it oft, why should we do't again?
No, no, resolve! let's not be mad by halves,
But wield the sword, and be profess'dly knaves.
For what are Lords, or Commons, or the King,
I tell you, sirs, 'tis not, 'tis not the thing.
Shall they make laws for me, to freedom born,
Restrain from what I like? the thought I scorn!
If we our function give to laws, 'tis well;
If not, the parliament may go to h—.
Th' Americans are brave, are in the right,
For who'd obey when they get nothing by't?
Curse on the taxes! and that bridle law;
We'll live at large, or we the sword will draw.
The Cromwell pride was heated up to fire,
Down with the church, and down with ev'ry spire,
Now is the time, or we shall ne'er be higher.
Folly stood gaping at the trait'rous roar,
Pleas'd with it all, and all was right she swore;
A group like this, old Milton must have view'd,
To make his Demon Council quite so rude.
Breathless at last, with rapid vulgarisms
And horrid jargon of despoticisms *,
Began to think of what they met about,
But for their souls they could not make it out.
At this poor Common Sense recover'd life,
And split her sides with laughing at the strife.
† Here too Lord Chesterfield had broke his rules,
And laughing horse-like, must have call'd them fools.
O princely city! this thy hapless fate,
A prey to t——ls of the lowest rate.

* *A word repeated over and over by a paper-speech maker.* [220.]

† *Vide Lord Chesterfield's Letters against laughing.*

From the Pennſylvania Ledger.

A SONG.

Compoſed at a Town-meeting in Cheſter, Burlington county, July 1774.

COme join hand in hand, all ye true loyal ſouls,
'Tis *Liberty* calls, let's fill up our bowls,
We'll toaſt all the lovers of Freedom's good cauſe;
America's ſons will ſupport all our laws: [yield;
Our firelocks are good, let fair Freedom ne'er
We're always ready,
Steady, boys, ſteady;
By Jove we'll be free, or we'll die in the field.

Tho' the *Lords* and the *Commons* may rail in the Houſe
At our patriot Aſſemblies, we don't care a ſouſe;
We'll keep chearful ſpirits, nor mind their commands,
The ſun of fair Liberty will ſhine o'er our lands.
Our firelocks are good, &c.

The bright Star of Empire begins to ariſe,
The Genius of Freedom expands thro' the ſkies;
On her head we will place the imperial Crown,
America's the ſpot where ſhe fixes her Throne.
Our firelocks are good, &c.

To *Wedderburn* and *North* now confuſion we'll drink,
Their daſtardly ſouls, we will cauſe them to ſhrink;
Then join hand in hand, here's a full flowing bowl,
'Tis FRANKLIN and LIBERTY enlighten the ſoul.
Our firelocks are good, &c.

A BALLAD ſung at Ranelagh, after the Regatta, on Friday, June 23. [340, 51.]

YE Lords and ye Ladies who form this gay throng,
Be ſilent a moment, attend to our ſong!
And while you ſuſpend your fantaſtical round,
Come bleſs your ſweet ſtars, that you're none of you drown'd. Derry down.

As you've long been detain'd with daughters and ſpouſes,
From your parks, and your lawns, and your fine country-houſes.
Ere for ſummer's dull ſeaſon you bid us adieu,
We preſent you a feaſt, and a novelty too.

—Enough of Feſtinos, Champetres enough,
Bal Pares, and Freſcos, and ſuch worn-out ſtuff;
But how to amuſe you? — Aye, there was the queſtion;
A Regatta was thought of, — O lucky ſuggeſtion!

From the Lagunes of Venice we've ſtolen the hint;
And hope you'll acknowledge there's ſome merit in't,
Nay we truſt you'll pronounce it cool, uſeful, and hearty,
As old Father Thames is made one of the party.

For ſay ſhould Britannia ungratefully treat
The friend of her commerce, the nurſe of her fleet,
Shall he who with toil wafts your treaſure to ſhore,
In her hours of amuſment, be thought of no more?

Array'd in his beſt, in his holiday cloaths,
To night the gay Thames his aſſiſtance beſtows;
And, as uſual, to render the ſhew more complete,
We've ranſack'd the wardrope of Taviſtock-ſtreet.

We've friends in the court, and we've friends in the city,
No doubt then our plan is both uſeful and pretty,
Since the ſix Clubs have join'd to defray all the charges,
And the Lord Mayor and Aldermen lent us their barges.

Did ye mind how each Candidate tugg'd at the oar?
How the Managers ſtorm'd, how the Conſtables ſwore?
Shall ye ever forget how the mob was delighted,
When the boats all run foul, and the Ladies were frighted?

But the races are o'er, the proceſſion is cloſ'd,
The landing effected, the clamour compos'd;
The fare that's before ye, we hope you'll agree,
Is better than coffee, rolls, butter, and tea.

But ere ye return, and your faces vermilion,
With twiſting allemande, and with friſking cotillion,
Thus with crotchet, and ballad, we greet ev'ry gueſt,
And welcome ye all to our otter-like feaſt.

We've ſtrove to amuſe you by water and land;
Once Torre to pleaſe you had fire at command:
To charm ye ſhould be the four elements care—
So the next time we'll fix on a plan in the air.

EPITAPH on Mrs CLARKE, *wife of Dr Clarke, phyſician at Epſom. By Mr* GRAY.

LO! where this ſilent marble weeps,
A friend, a wife, a mother ſleeps:
A heart within whoſe ſacred cell
The peaceful virtues lov'd to dwell.
Affection warm, and faith ſincere,
And ſoft humanity were there.
In agony, in death reſign'd,
She felt the wound ſhe left behind.
Her infant image, here below,
Sits ſmiling on a father's wo;
Whom what awaits, while yet he ſtrays
Along the lonely vale of days?
A pang, to ſecret ſorrow dear;
A ſigh, an unavailing tear;
'Till time ſhall ev'ry grief remove,
With life, with mem'ry, and with love.

H I-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY.

"*Conſtantinople, June* 3. They write from Baſſora, that there has been a battle between the troops of Kerim Kan, Regent of Perſia, and thoſe of Omar, Pacha of Bagdad, who hath totally defeated the Perſians, and made their commander priſoner. It is added, that the Pacha of Bagdad, deſirous of preventing an open war from breaking out between the Perſians and the Ottoman Porte, had ſet the Perſian general at liberty, and ſent ſome magnificent preſents to the Regent of Perſia, making an apology to him for the neceſſity he was under to defend the territories of his government.

The Cheik Daher promiſed to render an account to the Porte of the Miry which he had not paid during the war with Ruſſia, for the eſtates under his command, on condition that the Grand Signior would grant him the dignity of Pacha of Three Tails, which his eldeſt deſcendent ſhould enjoy after his deceaſe; but we are informed, that his Highneſs having heſitated about accepting and confirming this condition, that old warrior took umbrage at it, and immediately prepared for fighting the Egyptian army, which marched againſt him: in effect, he ſeized the opportunity of attacking it to advantage, and entirely defeated it. After his victory, the Chiek Daher impriſoned the deputy of the Porte who was at Baruth."

POLAND.

"*Warſaw, June* 28. The Marquis Antici, miniſter from this court to the Holy See, has ſent a brief from the Pope, by which his Holineſs aboliſhes ſeveral holidays.

Whilſt the diet granted new liberties to the Diſſidents, the Jews, whoſe numbers and credit were very great in Poland, have been treated very rigorouſly. They are forbidden from carrying on any public trade in the ſtreets; and as that is taking away every means of their ſubſiſtence, they are leaving Warſaw. They were offered warehouſes for their goods; which they refuſed. Prince Poninſki, willing to engage them to ſettle on his eſtate of Wola, about half a league from hence, promiſed them his protection, as did likewiſe Prince Sulkowſki, if they will eſtabliſh themſelves there."

RUSSIA.

"*Moſcow, June* 29. The Calmucs, who emigrated in 1773 [xxxv. 262.], went to China. The Imperial ſenate at Peterſburg wrote to the Emperor of China, to refuſe thoſe fugitives an entrance into his eſtates: but, far from minding this requeſt, he received them, and granted them a tract of land between the rivers Irſtich and Ili. Copies of the Emperor's anſwer are made public here, in which we find the following declaration. "Touched with the fate of the Calmucs, I was willing to give them every aſſiſtance which the unfortunate merit, who ſeek for an aſylum and peace under my protection. I cauſed theſe chiefs and princes to be brought to Pekin, that they might ſee the ſplendor of my court. I even deigned to let them eat at my table, and ſent them back loaded with preſents, to give account to their people of my magnificence and generoſity. They did not enjoy health in that country which Ruſſia gave them to live in. Their health therefore, added to their wants, made it neceſſary for them to ſeek another aſylum; and I have granted them that which they deſerve, for having voluntarily ſubmitted themſelves to my empire. In order to preſerve thoſe which remain in yours, make them happy, as my ſubjects are."

GERMANY.

"*Vienna, July* 1. His Imperial Majeſty returned late laſt night to Laxenburg from his tour through Italy. In his tour he obſerved the ſtricteſt *incognito*." *Lond. Gaz.*

FRANCE.

"*Paris, July* 5. The year and a month's mourning of the Counteſs du Barry being expired, ſhe is come out of the convent, where ſhe choſe to retire for that time, and is gone to her eſtate in Languedoc, which has been preparing for her reception. She has taken with her, her mother, her aunt, her ſiſter, her nephew, and her neice; ſo that all the reports of her having received a lettre de cachet were groundleſs."

ITALY.

"*Rome, July* 8. The famous propheteſs of Vallentano, who foretold the death of the late Pope [xxxvi. 610.], has now

propheſied the death of the preſent Pope to come to paſs in the month of Auguſt next; and it is very remarkable, that this prophecy has made his Holineſs very low-ſpirited, ſo that he ſent thither the Abbé Paciſſice, Preſident of the Inquiſition, in order to make a ſtrict inquiry into the matter."

Spain.

"*Paris, July 7.* By an exact liſt of the Spaniſh troops and armament, (imbarked at Ferrol, Cadiz, Barcelona, and Carthagena), which we have received here, it appears to amount to eight ſhips of the line, containing 610 guns, and 6010 ſailors; twelve frigates, containing 360 guns, and 3600 ſailors; ſix bourques of 40 guns each, 240 guns, and 2400 ſailors; three pacquets, 36 guns, and 360 men; nine chebecs, 270 guns, 2700 ſailors; and four bombs, 16 guns, and 160 ſailors. Total of guns 1688, that of ſailors 16,848, which added to 23,000 regular troops, amount in the whole to 39,848 men.—Beſides the above 54 King's ſhips, they have freighted 422 tranſport-veſſels, as well Spaniſh as others, and they are expecting ſeveral others from Malta."

Barbary.

"*Amſterdam, July 24.* Our laſt letters from Marſeilles adviſe, that all the coaſt of Algiers, from Cape Matifaux, is guarded by 100,000 men, divided into two corps of 40,000 men each, and 20,000 under the Beys of Conſtantine, of Titezy, and of Maſcera, who are incamped in perſon with their troops. The ports of the town are under the command of the Aga of the place, who has 6000 men under him, and another body of 20,000 men are to guard the Mole. Their artillery is placed at proper diſtances for their defence."

"*Marſeilles, July 10.* Two caravals, which ſailed from Tetuan, having on board a reinforcement of Turks for Algiers, met with two Malteſe frigates; who, after a long engagement, in which 800 Turks were killed, took the caravals, and conveyed them to Malta."

"*London, July 17.* They write from Gibraltar, that a bloody engagement has happened in the Mediterranean, between a Spaniſh man of war, and ſix Algerine zebeques, wherein the Algerines loſt 500 men, and the Spaniards had 30 killed, and 40 wounded. Forty of the Algerines, who after many attempts boarded the Spaniſh ſhip, were cut to pieces. The action laſted four hours."

British West Indies.

"*From an eminent planter in Jamaica, May 6.* I was aſtoniſhed to hear, that the Weſt-India planters in London were petitioning parliament in favour of the Americans, or, in other words, to repeal the late acts. If they had petitioned to put a ſtop to the North-American trade with the French iſlands, it would have been much more ſenſible. I have it from good authority, that about three weeks ago no leſs than 128 ſail of northward veſſels were then at Cape Nichola Mole in Hiſpaniola, and that ſlaves and heading could be purchaſed there for 5l. this currency per thouſand, and we are now paying from 12l. to 16l. per thouſand; at the ſame time it reduces the price of our ſugar and rum. The quantity they take from thence is immenſe, and which they find means to ſmuggle into America without paying duty. And if I am rightly informed, a great deal of it is exported to G. Britain and Ireland, up the Streights, &c. This muſt hurt us moſt materially; therefore every endeavour ought to be uſed to put a ſtop to it, rather than petitioning in favour of a people who are determined to carry on ſuch illicit trade even in ſpite of G. Britain."

"*London, July 8.* By authentic letters from Antigua, of May 27. we learn, that lumber, and all kinds of proviſions from America, were never plentier or cheaper than at that time. The reports, therefore, of the Weſt-India iſlands being in diſtreſs for want of proviſions, owing to the inteſtine troubles in America, are totally void of foundation. The manager of one large eſtate in Antigua, in particular, has purchaſed as much of theſe articles as will ſerve the eſtate for a year to come. In this he was influenced by two motives: The one was, that he never could purchaſe them cheaper; the other, that he might be in a ſituation of ſupporting the ſtock upon the eſtate for a twelvemonth longer, ſhould America proceed to further extremities."

British East Indies.

"*London, July 11.* Several letters are received here, that have come by the laſt ſhips from India. The following is the ſubſtance

ſubſtance of them.— A ſcene of cruelty and oppreſſion, ſcarcely parallelled in the annals of hiſtory, has been lately committed in India. The Rohillas, a harmleſs, inoffenſive people, poſſeſſed of a rich country and great wealth, were marked out for deſtruction by the Morattoes. The Rohillas applied to the Engliſh Eaſt-India company for their protection; for which they were to give the company twenty lacks of rupees. As ſoon as the Morattoes found that the Rohillas were to be protected by the India company, they deſiſted from their enterpriſe. The company demanded the twenty lacks from one of the princes of the Rohillas; who did not raiſe the money ſo ſoon as the company thought proper. The famous Sujah Dowla then applied to the company for their aſſiſtance to deſtroy the Rohillas, and agreed to give them forty lacks of rupees, beſides ten more to Governor H———s. A brigade of the Britiſh troops was accordingly ſent upon this humane expedition. The country of the Rohillas, or independent princes, is divided into ſeveral principalities or powers; ſome of which, being effeminated by riches and luxury, made a feeble oppoſition to their deſtroyers; others, in particular one prince, oppoſed them with great bravery, till he and his men were cut to pieces. Thouſands of theſe people were cruelly butchered, their wives debauched, ſome of the princes poiſoned, and the country depopulated. Theſe cruelties have now rendered the very name of Engliſhmen deteſted and abhorred by all the country-powers. The officers and ſoldiers not being allowed plunder, (Sujah Dowla having ſtipulated with the India company, that he ſhould get the whole of it), were offered preſents by Sujah Dowla. Upon adviſing with the council at Bengal, reſpecting theſe preſents, they were informed, that every perſon who accepted a preſent would be immediately broke. This has given riſe to the greateſt diſcontents among the military, who cannot live upon their pay in that country. The advantages gained by this barbarous and cruel war, are a large extent of country, and a great deal of plunder to Sujah Dowla; forty lacks of rupees to the company, and ten to the Governor.—Great pains have been taken to conceal theſe tranſactions, ſo diſgraceful to human nature, and ſo diſhonourable to the managers of the company in India."

"*London, July* 13. The military tranſactions laſt year in the Eaſt Indies were far from being honourable. The Governor and Council of Bengal *let out*, as mercenaries, one brigade of our troops to Suja Dowla, who employed it againſt the Rohillas. A battle was fought with that nation, in which Suja kept eight miles in the rear, with horſes at the different ſtages to favour his eſcape, ſhould not OUR and *his* arms prove victorious. The Rohillas were commanded by Hafiz Rhamut, a man of letters, genius, and reſpectable talents in politics. This chief, underſtanding that our brigade occupied the centre, drew up his forces, conſiſting of 30 or 40,000 infantry and cavalry, behind the curve of a deep rivulet; in which ſemicircular poſition his centre was ſo far removed from the action, that our muſquetry became uſeleſs, while he bent his chief attack againſt Suja Dowla's battalions in flank, which, from the nature of our line, (which was ſtraight), came up cloſe to his wings, but could not paſs the rivulet.

The diſpoſition of Hafiz was maſterly; and as our General (Champion) did not chuſe to advance from the centre, and leave his flanks expoſed, the action continued long, with conſiderable loſs to Suja's battalions; who behaved well. At length one of our battalions was ordered to advance, to ſee if the rivulet could be croſſed; and finding themſelves galled by the fire of the enemy, they preſſed forward, and paſſing, tumultuouſly, formed on the oppoſite bank. The Rohillas perceiving this ſpirited action, and that the whole line was croſſing the rivulet, took flight. The gallant Hafiz alone diſdained to flee. He was ſlain, after an obſtinate reſiſtance; and his head was immediately carried, on the point of a ſpear, to Suja, ſtill trembling in the rear. He took the head in both his hands, and obſerving it a while with malignant joy, threw it upon the ground, uttering ſome low expreſſions of contempt, ſuitable to his own cowardly mind.

Meer Abdalla Cawn, the next in command to the gallant Hafiz, was taken priſoner; and having been ſent to Allahabad, now one of the reſidences of Suja, died in a few days. A field-officer in our army writes thus: "The unfortunate

tunate widow of this prince (Abdalla) had fallen, with her two daughters, into the hands of the cruel Suja. The young ladies were both of exquiſite beauty, and the mother fearing (and with reaſon) that the villain had formed deſigns on their virtue, ſhe armed them with poiſon and reſolution, ſhould he make any attempt. What ſhe dreaded happened. He was met at the door of their apartment by the diſtracted mother. She threw herſelf at his feet, embraced his knees, and kiſſed the ground. She intreated him, by the memory of her huſband, the rank of her family, the humanity due to the unfortunate, not to enter. He is ſaid to have become irreſolute by her tears. But one of the daughters, hearing her mother's cries, and hurrying forward to examine the cauſe, he was ſo ſtruck with her beauty, that he ſpurned away the mother, and ſeized the daughter in his arms. In ſtruggling with the raviſher, ſhe had juſt time to ſwallow the poiſon. But even this did not prevent the barbarous deſign of Suja. The fate of the mother and her other daughter is unknown."

The Eaſt-India company, by adminiſtering to the luſts of Suja Dowla, and for putting him in poſſeſſion of a country equal to half of Bengal, yielding annually 1,250,000l. are to receive forty lacks of rupees, beſides the expences of the war. *Ten lacks more* are ſaid to have been traced to ———. The plunder of the country has already more than indemnified Suja. — The meaſure was certainly impolitic, diſhonourable, and unjuſt, whatever the neceſſities of the company may plead. The Rohillas never offended us. They offered any terms to the Britiſh nation; "but," ſay the ambaſſadors, "ſubject us not to the tyranny of Suja, whoſe perſon and character are deteſted throughout the empire of Indoſtan. We pretend not to cope in arms with you: uſe not then your invincible force in making ſlaves for this cruel man. His own dominions feel already his iron hand. What then ought the conquered to fear?" They ſpoke to rocks!

The three parliamentary counſellors, juſt arrived from Europe, diſapprove of this war; becauſe, perhaps, they were not at the making of the convention. Though Suja Dowla is ſo terrible to the Indians, he has temptations for Chriſtians, "which (as the late Lord Clive ſaid) [xxxiv. 200.] fleſh and blood cannot reſiſt." It is, however, certain, that we now have no hold of Suja, not even by his perſonal cowardice. His army is formidable; they are double the number of our troops; and his battalions are nearly as well diſciplined. Should he himſelf take his poſt eight miles in the rear, his forces cannot be affected by his fears; and even he is ſerved by ſome chiefs poſſeſſed of courage."

"*From a Captain in the Eaſt-India company's ſervice, dated, Midnapeu, Nov.* 19. 1774. Our politics change about oddly. Two years ago our army was up aſſiſting Suja Dowla, to protect the Rohillas from the Morattoes; and this year they have been aſſiſting Suja Dowla to deſtroy thoſe very poor Rohillas, whom they have entirely conquered, and peace is now proclaimed."

"*From an officer in the Eaſt-India company's ſervice, dated, Camp at Ramgaut, Nov.* 24. 1774. —— I was in the action with the Rohillas, and the battalion I am in, was the firſt that was ordered to charge. The cannonade laſted two hours and forty minutes. After we had defeated the Rohillas, they retired to the mountains, and entrenched themſelves at Lolding, in a valley; a place that, was it defended by Europeans, would be impregnable. The Seapoy grenadiers of the ſecond brigade, were formed into a battalion; and ſix companies of the Nabob's grenadiers, two companies of the firſt brigade, and two of the third, formed the ſecond battalion of grenadiers. We were alſo joined by the two grenadier-companies of Europeans, and the gentlemen cadets, and two battalions of our Seapoys with their guns; and likewiſe by a battalion of the Nabob's regulars with their guns, and a diviſion of artillery, conſiſting of one twelve-pounder, four ſix-pounders, and a howitz: the whole commanded by Lt-Col. Leſlie. We were ordered to march to attack the enemy, as they had refuſed to come to terms. We made regular approaches, throwing up works all the way, till we came very near them. We then marched to attack them, had untimbered our guns, and drew up prepared for action, when we were diſappointed, by the arrival of an ambaſſador from Fiſcila-Cawn, their Nabob, who went to the commander, and told him, that if he would ſecure his perſon, and his

fate

safe return to his camp, he would come out and treat. The commander in chief sent him a favourable answer; and he came out, and was complimented with fixed bayonets, and rested arms, and conducted to our camp. In a few days peace was concluded, and we marched away from the place; where we had lost a great number of men, owing to the Rohillas, from whom it was supposed we caught disorders. They had been pinned up so long in that place, that it is supposed, had they been a month longer, hardly a man would come out alive. Above one third of them died while there, some of fevers, some of hunger, &c. Great numbers of disorders they contracted while there: there is not a man amongst them that has not lost his constitution; and I fancy very few will ever recover it. It has been a very unjust war; but we are like lances in the hands of a surgeon, and must do as we are ordered. We received the empty thanks of the Governor and Council, for our steadiness in the action, and our good discipline, in not quitting our posts to plunder a rich camp which we were masters of. Suja Dowla got all the plunder, which was immense, and we got nothing. He has offered us seven lacks of rupees as a present for our services; but the Governor and Council have refused to suffer us to accept it, saying, "It would poison the minds of the army." But if money would poison, there is not a great man in this country but would have been melted, marrow-bones and all, long before this time. There have been warm disputes about it; but the act of parliament lately passed has put it out of our power to receive it as a present, and we are trying to get it under the denomination of *prize-money*. If we get it, it will come to about 2000 rupees to a subaltern. I fancy we shall not get it; some think we will, and have gone so far as to buy shares. I could get a half for my chance; but I chuse to have all or none. We are now incamped at Ramgaut, and expect to march in a few days to Farackabad, where the Patans have rose, and refused to acknowledge Suja Dowla. We are also preparing for another campaign against the Morattoes, who are expected."

"*Madrass, Jan.* 25. 1775. This country is at present all in peace, and is likely to be so for some time. In Bengal, too, Suja Dowla has made peace with the Rohillas; but the Morattoes, with a large body of the Scheiks, are threatening to retake the Etowa country, which Suja Dowla lately took from them; so that the army is still in the field, watching their motions."

ENGLAND.

On Friday, June 23. the Lord Mayor laid before the common council a letter, addressed, *To the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the City of London*, from the committee of New York; which was ordered to be taken into consideration next court-day, and mentioned in the summons. —— It appeared next day in the papers, viz.

"*Committee-Chamber, New York, May* 5. 1775.

"My Lord, and Gentlemen,

DISTINGUISHED as you are, by your noble exertions in the cause of liberty, and deeply interested in the expiring commerce of the empire, you necessarily command the most respectful attention. The general committee of association for the city and county of New York beg leave therefore to address you, and the capital of the British empire, through its magistrates, on the subject of American wrongs. Born to the bright inheritance of English freedom, the inhabitants of this extensive continent can never submit to the ignominious yoke, nor move in the galling fetters of slavery. The disposal of their own property with perfect spontaneity, and in a manner wholly divested of every appearance of constraint, is their indefeasible birthright. This exalted blessing they are resolutely determined to defend with their blood, and transfer it uncontaminated to their posterity.

You will not then wonder at their early jealousy of the design to erect in this land of liberty a despotism scarcely to be parallelled in the pages of antiquity, or the volumes of modern times; a despotism consisting in power assumed by the representatives of a part of his Majesty's subjects, at their sovereign will and pleasure, to strip the rest of their property.—And what are the engines of administration to execute this destructive project? The duty on tea; oppressive restraints on the commerce of the colonies; the blockade of the port of Boston; the change of internal police in the Massachusets and Quebec; the establishment of Popery in the latter; the

extension

extenſion of its bounds; the ruin of our Indian commerce, by regulations calculated to aggrandize that arbitrary government; unconſtitutional admiralty-juriſdiction throughout the colonies; the invaſion of our right to a trial, in the moſt capital caſes, by a jury of the vicinage; the horrid contrivance to ſcreen from puniſhment the bloody executioners of miniſterial vengeance; and, not to mention the reſt of the black catalogue of our grievances, the hoſtile operations of an army, who have already ſhed the blood of our countrymen. The ſtruggles excited by the deteſtable ſtamp-act, have ſo lately demonſtrated to the world that Americans will not be ſlaves, that we ſtand aſtoniſhed at the groſs impolicy of the miniſter. Recent experience had evinced, that the poſſeſſors of this extenſive continent would never ſubmit to a tax by pretext of legiſlative authority in Britain; diſguiſe therefore became the expedient. In purſuit of the ſame end, parliament declared their abſolute ſupremacy in attempting to raiſe a revenue under the ſpecious pretence of providing for their good government and defence. Adminiſtration, to exhibit a degree of moderation purely oſtenſible and deluſory, while they withdrew their hands from our moſt neceſſary articles of importation, determined with an eager graſp to hold the duty on tea, as a badge to their taxative power. Zealous on our part for an indiſſoluble union with the parent-ſtate, ſtudious to promote the glory and happineſs of the empire, impreſſed with a juſt ſenſe of the neceſſity of a controuling authority to regulate and harmonize the diſcordant commercial intereſts of its various parts, we chearfully ſubmit to a regulation of commerce, by the legiſlature of the parent-ſtate, excluding, in its nature, every idea of taxation.

Whither, therefore, the preſent machinations of arbitrary power infallibly tend, you may eaſily judge: if unremittedly purſued, as they were inhumanly deviſed, they will by a fatal neceſſity terminate in a total diſſolution of the empire.

The ſubjects of this country will not, we truſt, be deceived by any meaſures conciliatory in appearance, while it is evident that the miniſter aims at a ſolid revenue to be raiſed by grievous and oppreſſive acts of parliament, and by fleets and armies employed to enforce the execution. They never will, we believe, ſubmit to an auction on the colonies for the more effectual augmentation of the revenue, by holding it up as a temptation to them, that the higheſt bidder ſhall enjoy the greateſt ſhare of government-favour. This plan, as it would tend to ſow the ſeeds of diſcord, would be far more dangerous than hoſtile force; in which we hope the King's troops will ever be, as they have already been, unſucceſsful. Inſtead of thoſe unuſual, extraordinary, and unconſtitutional modes of procuring levies from the ſubjects, ſhould his Majeſty graciouſly be pleaſed, upon ſuitable emergencies, to make requiſitions in ancient form, the colonies have expreſſed their willingneſs to contribute to the ſupport of the empire, but to contribute of their voluntary gift as Engliſhmen; and when our unexampled grievances are redreſſed, our prince will find his American ſubjects teſtifying, on all proper occaſions, by as ample aids as their circumſtances will permit, the moſt unſhaken fidelity to their Sovereign, and inviolable attachment to the welfare of his realm and dominions. Permit us further to aſſure you, that America is grown ſo irritable by oppreſſion, that the leaſt ſhock in any part is by the moſt powerful and ſympathetic affection inſtantaneouſly felt through the whole continent; that Pennſylvania, Maryland, and New York, have already ſtopped their exports to the fiſhing-iſlands, and thoſe colonies which at this dangerous juncture have refuſed to unite with their brethren in the common cauſe; and all ſupplies to the navy and army at Boſton; and that probably the day is at hand when our continental congreſs will totally ſhut up our ports.

The minions of power here may now inform adminiſtration, if they can ever ſpeak the language of truth, that this city is as one man in the cauſe of liberty; that to this end our inhabitants are almoſt unanimouſly bound by the incloſed aſſociation; that it is continually advancing to perfection, by additional ſubſcriptions; that they are reſolutely bent on ſupporting their committee, and the intended provincial and continental congreſſes; that there is not the leaſt doubt of the efficacy of their example in the other colonies: in ſhort, that while the whole continent are ardently wiſhing for peace on ſuch terms as can be acceded to by Engliſhmen, they are indefatigable in

preparing

preparing for the laſt appeal. That ſuch are the language and conduct of our fellow-citizens, will be further manifeſted by a repreſentation of the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of the 1ſt inſtant to General Gage at Boſton, and to his Majeſty's miniſters by the packet. Aſſure yourſelves, my Lord, and Gentlemen, that we ſpeak the real ſentiments of the confederated colonies on the continent, from Nova Scotia to Georgia, when we declare, that all the horrors of a civil war will never compel America to ſubmit to taxation by authority of parliament.

A ſincere regard to the public weal, and the cauſe of humanity; an hearty deſire to ſpare the further effuſion of human blood; our loyalty to our prince, and the love we bear to all our fellow-ſubjects in his Majeſty's realm and dominions; a full conviction of the warmeſt attachment in the capital of the empire to the cauſe of juſtice and liberty, have induced us to addreſs you on this momentous ſubject; confident that the ſame cogent motives will induce the moſt vigorous exertions of the City of London to reſtore union, mutual confidence, and peace to the whole empire.

We have the honour to be, my Lord, and Gentlemen, your moſt obedient and affectionate fellow-ſubjects and humble ſervants, [Signed, ISAAC LOW, Chairman, and 88 members.]

The common council had this letter under conſideration on the 5th and 7th of July.—Mr Stone mentioned three ways in which the buſineſs might be tranſacted; 1. Entering into reſolves; 2. Writing an anſwer to the letter; 3. Petitioning the King. He obſerved, That it would be very improper to widen the breach, by publiſhing irritating reſolves: That no anſwer ſhould be written till every method had been tried to ſerve the cauſe both of England and America, and that this was expected by the New-York committee: That as to petitioning the King, he ſubmitted the mode to the court; whether to petition to withdraw the troops from Boſton, or to pray his Majeſty to call the parliament; adding, that we muſt take the parliament as it is, and not as we could wiſh it to be. He recommended impartiality and patience. In the courſe of the debate, the queſtion occurred, Whether the Americans were or were not in a ſtate of rebellion? The affirmative was ſtrongly contended for by Mr Merry, and the negative by Mr Sharp. Mr Merry called frequently on the Recorder for his opinion as to the law conſtruction of the preſent ſtate of the American oppoſition to government. The Recorder gave ſuch an opinion as left the court as uninformed as they were before the queſtion was put *. At length Mr Hunt moved for an addreſs to the King, praying his Majeſty to ſuſpend hoſtilities againſt the Americans: which, on the queſtion being put, carried in the affirmative; 6 aldermen, 66 commons, and 2 tellers, in all 74, againſt 6 aldermen, 51 commons, and 2 tellers, in all 59; majority 15.

The court in general had no objection to preſenting an addreſs; but the minority did not chuſe to adopt any line of conduct which wore the face of dictating to the throne: they conceived, that the favourite term of the majority, "ſuſpend hoſtilities," tacitly implied that his Majeſty had commenced hoſtilities, whereas the King's troops have acted only on the defenſive.

On Wedneſday, July 12. the Sheriffs went to the King at St James's, to know when his Majeſty would be pleaſed to be waited on with the city addreſs and petition, praying his Majeſty to cauſe hoſtilities to ceaſe between G. Britain and America, and to adopt ſuch meaſures as will reſtore union, confidence, and peace, over the Britiſh empire. They were graciouſly received, and Friday at two o'clock was appointed.

* [In the London papers of July 28. a different account of this is given: the queſtions put to the Recorder, and his anſwers, are inſerted, viz.

"*Queſtion.* If this aſſociation have been acting in overturning the civil government in New York, and have actually ſo far effected the ſame, that the courts of juſtice are prevented from ſitting, can they be eſteemed a legal aſſembly?

Recorder. No, they cannot.

Queſt. If this aſſociation have actually overturned the civil government of New York, are they not guilty of high treaſon, and conſequently in a ſtate of rebellion?

Rec. Moſt certainly.

Queſt. Should the city of London enter into a correſpondence with this aſſociation, and thereby comfort them in WORDS, or otherwiſe aid and abet or adhere to them, will not the city of London, in that inſtance, become principals in that rebellion?

Rec. They certainly would."]

" *St James's, July* 14. This day the Rt Hon. the Lord Mayor, ſome of the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and Commons, of the City of London, waited upon his Majeſty (being introduced by the Rt Hon. the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's houſehold) with the following addreſs and petition, which was was read by the Recorder.

" To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty,

The Humble Addreſs and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, with all humility, beg leave to lay themſelves at your Royal feet, humbly imploring your benign attention towards the grievous diſtractions of their fellow-ſubjects in America.

The characteriſtic of the people, Sire, over whom you reign, has ever been equally remarked for an unparallelled loyalty to their Sovereign, whilſt the principles of the conſtitution have been the rule of his government; as well as a firm oppoſition, whenever their rights have been invaded.

Your American ſubjects, Royal Sir, deſcended from the ſame anceſtors with ourſelves, appear equally jealous of the prerogatives of freemen, without which they cannot deem themſelves happy.

Their chearful and unaſked-for contributions, as well as willing ſervices, to the mother-country, whilſt they remained free from the clog of compulſory laws, will, we are ſure, plead powerfully with the humanity of your diſpoſition, for graciouſly granting them every reaſonable opportunity of giving, as freemen, what they ſeem reſolutely determined to refuſe, under the injunction of laws made independent of their own conſent.

The abhorrence we entertain of civil bloodſhed and confuſion will, we truſt, Sire, if not wholly exculpate us in your Royal mind, yet plead powerfully in our favour, for the warmth with which we lament thoſe meaſures, whoſe deſtructive principles have driven our American brethren to acts of deſperation.

Convinced of the earneſt diſpoſition of the coloniſts to remain firm in all duteous obedience to the conſtitutional authority of this kingdom, permit us, Moſt Gracious Sovereign, to beſeech you, that thoſe operations of force, which at preſent diſtract them with the moſt dreadful apprehenſions, may be ſuſpended; and that, uncontrouled by a reſtraint incompatible with a free government, they may poſſeſs an opportunity of tendering ſuch terms of accommodation, as, we doubt not, will approve them worthy of a diſtinguiſhed rank amongſt the firmeſt friends of this country.

Signed by order of court,

WILLIAM RIX."

To which Addreſs and Petition his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

" I am always ready to liſten to the dutiful petitions of my ſubjects, and ever happy to comply with their reaſonable requeſts; but while the conſtitutional authority of this kingdom is openly reſiſted by a part of my American ſubjects, I owe it to the reſt of my people, of whoſe zeal and fidelity I have had ſuch conſtant proofs, to continue and enforce thoſe meaſures by which alone their rights and intereſts can be aſſerted and maintained." *Lond. gaz.*

At a court of common council, July 21. a motion was made, and ſeconded, " That this court do order a letter, ſigned by the Town-clerk, to be ſent to Iſaac Low, Eſq; Chairman of the New-York committee, in order to be by him laid before the committee, acknowledging the receipt of the committee's letter to this court, incloſing a copy of this court's late petition and addreſs to his Majeſty, and his Majeſty's anſwer." But the previous queſtion being moved for, it paſſed in the negative; 2 aldermen, 47 commoners, and 2 tellers, in all 51, againſt 6 aldermen, 56 commoners, and 2 tellers, in all 64; majority againſt putting the main queſtion 13.

" *London, July* 22. The commerce of this kingdom, we are aſſured, from the very beſt authority, (the principal merchants and manufacturers), was never in ſo flouriſhing a condition as at preſent. This is no ſudden proſperity, proceeding from cauſes that are not permanent; for it is to be obſerved, that the courſe of exchange (the ſureſt barometer of the real growth of commerce) has been theſe two years paſt riſing in favour of this country, till it is now at four, five, ſix, and even ſeven per cent. againſt the different ſtates of Europe. It is well known, that the courſe of exchange had been

been uniformly againſt this country, in favour of various countries, before the above period, particularly in favour of France; but now five per cent. is given at Paris itſelf for bills upon London. In vain, in ſuch a ſtate of affairs, have diſcontented perſons threatened the approach of public ruin [116.]. Individuals find themſelves proſperous, and they, therefore, give no ear to thoſe birds of ill omen, who perpetually with their croaking forebode national diſaſters."

The ſhipwrights who had refuſed to work [329.] were diſcharged, to the number of ſeveral hundreds; and the following advertiſement was pupliſhed.—"*Navy-office, July* 18. 1775. Whereas a conſiderable number of ſhipwrights of ſome of his Majeſty's yards have entered into an illegal combination to diſtreſs the public ſervice, by refuſing to go on with the works they had in hand, unleſs they have an increaſe of wages; this is to give notice, that ſuch able ſhiprights who do not exceed thirty-five years of age, and produce their indentures, will be received and entered at this office, for Plymouth, Portſmouth, Chatham, or Woolwich yard; and they will be allowed conduct-money, with the carriage of their cheſts of tools, to either of the ſaid yards; or they will be entered there, on their application to the proper officers, and may be aſſured of every kind of protection and encouragement."—A great number of ſhipwrights entered themſelves ſoon after.

Two deputies from each of the yards of Plymouth, Portſmouth, Chatham, Woolwich, and Sheerneſs, (none from Deptford), preſented a petition to the King, at Kew, on Wedneſday, July 12. deſigning themſelves, *the United Shipwrights of his Majeſty's ſeveral dock-yards*. They ſay, their former ſolicitations to the King, the parliament, and the admiralty and navy boards, for an increaſe of pay, have, they apprehend, been productive of the cauſe of their preſent complaints; that the burthen of taſk-work, lately impoſed upon them, though meant to alleviate their diſtreſſes, has been found a yoke too heavy to be borne; that having repeatedly petitioned for a redreſs of grievances without ſucceſs, they have been for a time conſtrained to ceaſe from working, to avoid a ſlavery worſe than death; and they pray for an increaſe of wages from 2 s. 1 d. to 2 s. 6 d. a-day; otherwiſe they muſt apply themſelves to ſome other employment. This petition had no effect.

One under the ſignature, *A Byſtander*, ſtates this matter thus. "It is ſeveral years ſince a reform was attempted to be carried into execution in order to ſave timber, by allowing the carpenters, &c. a ſmall advance in wages in lieu of chips. The reaſon then urged was, that much timber was cut to waſte, to increaſe the quantity of chips, that otherwiſe would be uſefully employed, if no ſuch perquiſite was permitted. This, however, not being found to produce the deſired effect, a plan was laid before the board of admiralty, effectually to obviate the inconvenience, by ſettling the rates of the different ſorts of work, and obliging the men to work at thoſe rates by piece-work. Though this plan might be very judiciouſly conceived in idea, yet when it came to be carried into execution, either the projectors were not ſufficiently ſkilled in the practical part of ſhip-building to aſcertain properly the rates themſelves, or the officers who were to regulate the prices, had other motives than the good of the ſervice to influence their conduct: for, while ſome few favourites could earn 4 s. a-day, the main body could with difficulty earn a ſhilling. Add to this, that the deſire of increaſing their wages, made them leſs intent upon perfecting their work; the choice of timber was not properly and carefully attended to; the ſuperintendents were continually finding fault; the work, when ready to be put together, was ſometimes condemned; and, in ſhort, ſuch continual broils and animoſities took place, that the workmen, one and all, who were employed on taſk-work, roſe in a body, and refuſed to work."

Another, under the ſignature, *A friend to the navy*, ſtates it thus.

"About four years ago the ſhipwrights of the ſeveral dock-yards petitioned the King, the parliament, and the admiralty and navy boards, for an increaſe of their wages; but their requeſt was not complied with, as it was thought their pay was ſufficient, and much more than artificers in any other laborious work receive for the maintenance of their families; by artificers, I mean joiners, carpenters, ſmiths, and other claſſes of workmen employed in the dock-yards; and there is no plea for an increaſe of wages on account of the dearneſs of proviſions that every other branch of the ſa-

val ſervice has not in common with the ſhipwrights.

To give them however ſome encouragement, it was thought adviſeable to try an experiment of paying them according to their earnings, in the ſame manner as the ſhipwrights are paid in the merchants yards; and accordingly ſuch as choſe it were allowed to work taſk-work in the King's yards; when, after a trial of a very few weeks, it appeared, that in ſome of the yards they had earned 4 s. 5 d. and in none leſs than 3 s. 8 d. a-day, which is no inconſiderable riſe upon their common pay of 2 s. 1 d. per day. However, this increaſe of pay, with an increaſe of work, was what the ſhipwrights by no means approved: it ſeems they wanted more pay and leſs work: and to get at their end, they did not apply in a direct, in a decent, orderly way, to their ſuperiors, for redreſs, but formed committees, and retired into the fields; when their leaders harangued them, and perſuaded them to come to a reſolution to leave the King's ſervice, unleſs their grievances were redreſſed; and particularly taſk-work, which they termed an unheard of monſter, (though many of them had been bred up to it in the merchants yards), was aboliſhed.

As taſk work had been meant as a benefit to the ſhipwrights, and was never intended to be forced upon them contrary to their inclinations, the navy-board readily acquieſced, and where-ever it was deſired by the people, it was laid aſide, and the men ordered to be employed, as they had formerly been, at ſo much per day. It now appeared, that taſk-work was only a nominal grievance: for they ſtill continue to abſent themſelves from their duty, and have bound themſelves by oaths not to return, unleſs their daily pay is increaſed to 2 s. 6 d. This illegal combination ſtands now upon the ſingle ground, of a ſet of men agreeing together, when they think their country has an immediate occaſion for their ſervice, to demand additional wages, and committing every ſort of outrage to carry their point. At Woolwich, when ſome of the people had repented of their error, and twenty-one of them had returned to their work, the others roſe in a body, and beat and abuſed them in the moſt ſhocking manner, inſomuch that a guard was obliged to be ſent from town to quell the riot.

At Plymouth they had the cruelty to run a pole under the legs of ſome of the people who had returned to their duty; and after hoiſting them up on their ſhoulders, conveyed them in that painful ſtate through the ſtreets.

This is a real and exact account of the preſent diſpoſition of the ſhipwrights in the King's yards; and yet they have the aſſurance to appeal to the public as perſons labouring under unredreſſed grievances, and as deſerving the compaſſion of all mankind; and having nothing real to urge, they ſtill make taſk-work their ſtalking-horſe, though they know, that at Chatham, Portſmouth, Plymouth, and Woolwich, it was laid aſide on their firſt repreſentation, and continued ſolely at Deptford at the requeſt of the men themſelves; and at Sheerneſs with their conſent, only till a particular work they had in hand was completed."

Scotland.

The high court of juſticiary appointed the Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Kames to go the weſtern circuit laſt ſpring, the Lords Auchinleck and Coalſton the northern, and the Lords Pitfour and Kennet the ſouthern.—The courts ſat down, at Stirling, May 3. Glaſgow, May 9. and Inverary, May 17.; at Perth, May 5. Aberdeen, May 12. and Inverneſs, May 20.; and at Jedburgh, May 11. Dumfries, May 18. and Air, May 25.

At Stirling, George Robb, horſe-merchant in Glaſgow, indicted for coining money, was fugitated for non-appearance. Several perſons were tried for thefts and robberies; and were ſentenced, ſome to be whipped, ſome baniſhed, &c.

At Glaſgow, George Mactaggart weaver in Glaſgow, indicted for ſeven various acts of theft, and being habite and repute a thief, confeſſed the crimes; and upon a proof of the habite and repute, the jury unanimouſly found him guilty of the crimes libelled: on which he was ſentenced to be hanged, at Glaſgow, on Wedneſday, June 22.; and he was executed accordingly.—Meſſ. John Croſs manufacturer, and James Orr writer, in Paiſley, were tried, on an indictment for the murder of William Waterſton painter in Paiſley, in the night between the 15th and 16th of July 1774; and were found not guilty by an unanimous verdict of the jury. It appeared from the evidence, that Meſſ. Croſs and Orr, when in liquor, met the deceaſed on the ſtreet, who was alſo in liquor; and that after

Mr

Mr Crofs had parted from the other two, a fcuffle happened between them, to which the death of Waterfton, which happened in fifteen days after, was imputed: but it appeared likewife, that, fome days before the fcuffle, the deceafed had got a fevere fall, and ftruck the hinder part of his head upon a ftone floor, which deprived him for fome time of fenfe and motion; and that after the fall, and prior to the fcuffle, he complained much of a drought, and of a pain in the head. —— Alexander Taylor furgeon in Paifley, indicted for violating the fepulchres of the dead, by raifing the body of a child, was aflbilzied, the jury finding the libel not proven. —— Agnes Mackenzie, and her mother Agnes Macdonald, were found guilty, the daughter of theft, for which fhe was fentenced to be banifhed to the plantations for life, and her fervice adjudged for feven years; and the mother of receipt of theft, for which fhe was fentenced to be pilloried in Paifley, with a label on her breaft, inferibed, *For receipting ftolen goods.* —— William Robertfon, for ftealing corn from a field, was fined in 40 s. and imprifoned for two months. James Leitch, an exculpatory witnefs for Robertfon, was, for grofs prevarication, committed to prifon for fourteen days. —— James Paton, Alexander his fon, and Robert Miller, indicted for deforcing an excife-officer, and beating him to the effufion of his blood, were fugitated for non-appearance.

At Inverary, John Macintyre, from Appin, indicted for the murder of Neil Maclaren, his fellow-fervant, was fugitated for non-appearance.

At Perth, William Robertfon, a boy about fourteen years of age, indicted for picking a farmer's pocket of five banknotes; William Mill, for ftealing two webs from the looms; and John Pye, for ftealing two webs from a bleachfield, were, on their petitioning for it, banifhed; Mill for life, his fervice adjudged for feven years; Pye, fourteen years, his fervice adjudged for five; and Robertfon, feven years, and his fervice adjudged the whole time.

At Aberdeen, John Mafon and Andrew Buchan, fifhers, indicted for deforcing a guard placed on the cargo of a veffel, from Peterfburg, loaded with flax, hemp, and iron, which was wrecked near Rattrayheads in September laft, and ftealing fome of the wrecked goods, were, by a great plurality of the jury, found not guilty, and aflbilzied. —— Alexander Chriftie in Howmill, and Janet Smith, natural daughter of Ifabel Macdonald, Chriftie's wife, were indicted for the crimes of adultery and inceft. Smith was fugitated for non-appearance; and Chriftie was, on his petitioning, banifhed for life, his fervice adjudged for feven years. —— William Copland, indicted for theft, petitioned, and was banifhed feven years, his fervice adjudged for five. —— Four men and two women were indicted for affaulting and wounding fome excife-officers: of whom the two women and one man were fugitated for non-appearance, the diet was deferted *fimpliciter* againft one man, and two were found not guilty.

At Invernefs, John Baan Cameron, alias Macintailiar, alias Macallanvuie, alias Maconochy-Dow, fometime refiding at Inverfhilivuiline, in the parifh of Kilmallie, lordfhip of Lochaber, and fhire of Invernefs, and late fox-hunter on part of the annexed eftate of Lochiel, indicted for the murder of James Robertfon, fon of Duncan Robertfon tenant in Sallachan of Locharkaig, in July laft, was fugitated for non-appearance. —— John Macinnes and Duncan Maclean, fofters, and John Macmillan at Neves-bridge, were tried for breaking into Maryburgh cuftomhoufe, and ftealing thence a quantity of Irifh falt. The jury, all in one voice, found Macmillan not guilty; but found the theft proven againft Macinnes and Maclean, but not the houfebreaking; and, on account of alleviating circumftances, recommended them to the particular lenity of the court. Macmillan was aflbilzied *fimpliciter*; Macinnes and Maclean were fentenced to be banifhed to the plantations for five years, and their fervice adjudged for two. —— Anne Macdonald was indicted for fundry acts of houfebreaking and theft, and for returning from banifhment before the term of her banifhment was expired. The advocate-depute reftricted the libel to an arbitrary punifhment. The jury, all in one voice, found the houfebreaking not proven; but found the different acts of theft libelled proven, and alfo that fhe was the fame perfon who was banifhed by the circuit-court at Invernefs in May 1772 [xxxiv. 394.] for feven years. She was fentenced to be whipped in the town of Nairn (in which fhire fhe had formerly refided) on the 9th of June, and then

to

to be baniſhed to the plantations for life, her ſervice adjudged for ſeven years.—— James Tolmie, ſhoemaker in Nairn, was indicted for being art and part with William Balfour, late ſervant to Meſſ. Welch and Cuming, tanners in Milnburn, in ſtealing from the ſaid Meſſ. Welch & Co. certain quantities of leather and wool, or for receipting the ſame knowing them to be ſtolen, or for being aiding and aſſiſting in the diſpoſal of theſe goods, or buying them at an undervalue *knowing* them to be ſtolen. The libel was reſtricted to an arbitrary puniſhment. The jury, all in one voice, found the pannel guilty of buying goods from William Balfour *ſuſpecting* them to be ſtolen. Though this verdict eſtabliſhed ſome degree of guilt againſt the pannel; yet as it did not amount to any of the crimes charged againſt him, he was aſſoilzied *ſimpliciter*. —— Three perſons were indicted for horſeſtealing: of whom one, William Dow Macmillan alias Maconochy Vic Cuil, was fugitated for non-appearance. The other two petitioned, and were baniſhed; Andrew Duffus for fourteen years, his ſervice adjudged for ſeven; and John Cameron for fourteen years, his ſervice adjudged for five.

At Jedburgh, William Groves, a ſoldier in the 67th regiment, was tried for a rape, and alſo an aſſault and violent abuſe committed on the body of Janet Haſtie, a child between eight and nine years of age, near Ayton, on the 20th of April laſt. The jury, all in one voice, found no actual rape proven, but found, that Janet Haſtie was attacked, and her body abuſed, and forcibly hurt, to the effuſion of her blood; and, by a great majority, found the pannel guilty, actor, art and part thereof. He was thereupon adjudged to be whipt, at Jedburgh on the 30th of May, and at Ayton on the 9th of June, and then to be baniſhed to the plantations for life, his ſervice adjudged for ſeven years.

At Dumfries, no buſineſs.

At Air, William Niven, labourer in Air, indicted for picking a pocket of 17 l. was, by a great majority of the jury, found guilty; and was ſentenced to be whipped through Air on the 9th of June, and then to be baniſhed to the plantations for life, his ſervice adjudged for ſeven years. —— James Bowman, indicted for ſtealing ſome meal out of the meal-market of Air, petitioned, and was baniſhed to the plantations for life, his ſervice adjudged for five years.

MARRIAGES.

July 13. At Ibbley in Hants, Alexander Grant Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir Ludovick Grant of Dalvey, Bt, to Miſs Sarah Cray, eldeſt daughter of J. Cray, Eſq; of Ibbley.

17. At London, the Hon. Capt. Herbert, of the navy, to Lady Carolina Montague, ſiſter of the Duke of Mancheſter.

23. In Berwickſhire, Humphry Bland Gardiner, Eſq; to Miſs Mow of Mains.

" *London, July* 26. John Kerider, a labouring and married man, was impreſſed as a ſoldier in the year 1741: he became a French priſoner: but made his eſcape, and ſettled in Germany; where he married and buried two wives. After thirty-three years abſence, he came to England, and found his firſt wife by mere accident laſt week ſelling fruit in Oxford-road. She had buried two huſbands in the time; and being both diſengaged, they willingly renewed their former connections."

BIRTHS.

July 1. At Edinburgh, the Lady of the Hon. Henry Erſkine, Eſq; of a daughter.

6. At Hatton, the ſeat of the Earl of Lauderdale, the Counteſs-dowager of Rothes, wife of the Hon. Patrick Maitland, of a daughter. [xxxvi. 502.]

7. At London, the Ducheſs of Beaufort, of a daughter.

19. At London, the Marchioneſs of Lothian, of a ſon.

19. At London, the Lady of Lord Mount-Stewart, of a ſon.

21. At London, the Marchioneſs of Carmarthen, of a ſon and heir. [xxxv. 616.]

DEATHS.

April 10. At Loloo, in the Eaſt Indies, Lieut. Home Brown, in the Eaſt-India company's ſervice. He had been appointed by the council at Madraſs to command the troops that were to take poſſeſſion of the iſland of Balambangan. [xxxvi. 662.]

May 12. At Jamaica, John Macleod of Colvecks, Eſq; an eminent planter there.

At Breda, about the end of June, Lt-Gen. Hugh Mackay, Colonel of a Scots regiment in the Dutch ſervice.

In Fifeſhire, Lord Lindores.

July 3. At Clatto in Fife, Mrs Mary Bethune, ſpouſe of Col Henry Paton of Clatto.

4. At Inverneſs, Hugh Falconer of Drairkies, Eſq;

4. At his houſe in Aberdeenſhire, William Urquhart of Meldrum, Eſq; aged 77.

7. At Edinburgh, John Gordon, Eſq; of Buthlaw.

8. At Cupar Fife, aged 74. Mrs Margaret Balfour, daughter of the deceaſed Sir Michael Balfour of Denmill, Bt, and relict of Mr Joſeph Walker miniſter at Abdie.

9. At Caſtledunie, near Inverneſs, John Forbes, Eſq; of New.

18. At

18 At Moriſton, Andrew Leitch, Eſq; aged 34

20. At Keir, Mrs Lilias Keir, daughter of the deceaſed James Stirling Eſq; of Keir.

22. At Gen. Stanford's ſeat in Southampton, where he was on a viſit, Lt-Col. Prieſton.

23. At Laurieſton, Mrs Margaret Murray, ſpouſe of John Gibſon of Stanſtill.

27. At Cupar in Fife, Mrs Helen Bethune, relict of Mr William Smibert, miniſter at Kilmenie.

27. At Pendrich, Andrew Simpſon younger of Pendrich, Eſq;

31 At Calder, the Hon. Mrs Helen Gray, ſpouſe of William Stirling, Eſq;

31. At Woolwich, —— Purfleet, Eſq; He came of age on the Saturday preceding his death, and became poſſeſſed of 8000 l. per annum.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

July 8. to order letters-patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of Ireland, containing a grant unto Edward Barry, of the city of Dublin, M. D. of the dignity of a Baronet of that kingdom.

15. to appoint Robert Byres, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Conſul at Memel.

22. to appoint John Wallace, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Conſul at Bergen, in the room of his father, Alexander Wallace, Eſq; who has reſigned.

25. to appoint Herman Katenkamp, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Conſul in Galicia, Aſturias, &c. in the kingdom of Spain, in the room of James Bankes, Eſq; deceaſed.

29 to order letters-patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of Ireland, containing a grant unto the Rt Hon. Sir John Blaquiere, K. B. of the office of Aulnager, and Collector of the ſubſidies of Aulnage within that kingdom.

P. S Aug. 1. to appoint Mariot Arbuthnot, Eſq; to be one of the commiſſioners in quality of a principal officer of the navy for the naval affairs in North America, to reſide at Halifax in Nova Scotia.

War-office, July 11. 1775.

3d reg. of foot guards: —— Pelham, Gent. is appointed to be Enſign, vice John St Leger Douglas, deceaſed.

4th reg. of foot: Enſ. James Goddard Butler to be Lieutenant, vice Joſeph Knight, killed. [301.]

Ditto: Peter Kemble, Gent. to be Enſign, vice James Goddard Butler.

5th reg. of foot: Enſ. William Charleton to be Lieutenant, vice John Jackſon, deceaſed.

32d reg. of foot: Abraham Cromp, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Ogle; by purchaſe.

43d reg. of foot: Enſ. Henry Dawſon to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Hull; deceaſed.

Ditto: James Rivers, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Henry Dawſon.

50th reg. of foot: Ambroſe Ruſſel, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Hely, preferred.

58th reg of foot: William Fenton, Gent. to be Enſign, vice John Marſden; by purchaſe.

59th reg. of foot: Serj-Maj. David Gordon to be Quartermaſter, vice Charles Owen, deceaſed.

Ditto: Lieut. Thomas Hewetſon to be Captain, vice Charles Moore: by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. Ambroſe Simpſon to be Adjutant, vice Thomas Hewetſon; by purchaſe.

Royal Americans, 2d bat: Surgeon's mate William Notter to be Surgeon, vice Joſeph Price, deceaſed.

66th reg. of foot: Capt. Richard Vowell to be Captain of a Company, vice Ronald M'Donald; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Lieut. Eyre Mingay to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Richard Vowell; by purchaſe.

Ditto: Enſ. William Richards to be Lieutenant, vice Eyre Mingay; by purchaſe.

Ditto: George Urquhart, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Richards; by purchaſe.

68th reg. of foot: Lieut. Francis Creed, from halfpay, to be Lieutenant, vice John Webb, who exchanges.

Lieut. Archibald Stuart, from halfpay, to be Lieutenant in Lt-Col. John Lind's Independent company of invalids at Hull, vice William Cleland, deceaſed.

Col. Hugh Earl Percy to be Major-General in America only.

P. S. War-office, Aug. 1.

4th reg. of foot: Enſ. Matthew Halcott, of the 38th reg. is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Harry Rooke, preferred.

Ditto: Lieut. Benjamin Fiſh to be Quartermaſter, vice Harry Rooke, preferred.

5th reg. of foot: Capt. John Smith to be Captain of a Company, vice Patrick Downes, deceaſed.

Ditto: Lieut. Benjamin Baker to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Smith.

Ditto: Enſ. Joſhua Paul Minchin to be Lieutenant, vice Benjamin Baker.

Ditto: Volunteer Patrick England to be Enſign, vice Joſhua Paul Minchin.

14th reg. of foot: Enſ. George Browne to be Lieutenant, vice John Bruere, killed.

Ditto: Volunteer James Grant to be Enſign, vice George Browne.

22d reg. of foot: Maj. John Campbell to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice James Abercrombie, deceaſed.

Ditto,

Ditto: Maj. Chriſtopher French to be Major, vice John Campbell.

Ditto: Capt. Edward Handfield to be Captain of a Company, vice Chriſtopher French.

Ditto: Lieut. Samuel Fenner to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Edward Handfield.

Volunteer Richard Porter to be Enſign, vice Arthur French.

35th reg. of foot: Enſ. Arthur Roſs to be Lieutenant, vice John Pringle, deceaſed.

Ditto: Volunteer John Madden to be Enſign, vice Arthur Roſs.

Ditto: Enſ. James Lamb to be Lieutenant, vice William Baird, killed.

Ditto: Volunteer Daniel Shaw to be Enſign, vice James Lamb.

38th reg. of foot: Enſ. John Sargent to be Lieutenant, vice John Dutton, killed.

Ditto: Volunteer James Dorcus to be Enſign, vice John Sargent.

Ditto: Volunteer Edward Cornwallis Moncrieffe to be Enſign, vice Matthew Hallcott, preferred.

47th reg. of foot: Enſ. James Poe to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Gold, killed.

Ditto: Volunteer Thomas Bunbury to be Enſign, vice James Poe.

Ditto: Enſ. Henry Baldwin to be Lieutenant, vice Chriſtopher Hilliard, killed.

Ditto: Volunteer James Dowling to be Enſign, vice Henry Baldwin.

52d reg. of foot: Capt. Francis Richmond Humphreys to be Major, vice Arthur Williams, killed.

Ditto: Capt. Andrew Neilſon to be Captain of a Company, vice Francis Richmond Humphreys.

Ditto: Lieut. Andrew Mackilwaine to be Captain Lieutenant, vice Andrew Neilſon.

Ditto: Enſ. Martin Hunter to be Lieutenant, vice Andrew Mackilwaine.

Ditto: Volunteer Robert John Harriſon to be Enſign, vice Martin Hunter.

Ditto: Lieut. Henry Crawford to be Captain, vice Nicholas Addiſon, killed.

Ditto: Enſ. William Chetwynd to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Crawford.

Ditto: Volunteer David Vans to be Enſign, vice William Chetwynd.

Ditto: Lieut. John Thompſon to be Captain, vice William Daviſon, killed.

Ditto: Enſ. John Fuge to be Lieutenant, vice John Thompſon.

Ditto: Volunteer Arthur Brooks to be Enſign, vice John Fuge.

Ditto: Lieut. Harry Rooke, of the 4th reg. of foot, to be Captain, vice George Amos Smith, killed.

Ditto: Enſ. —— Graeme to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Harpur Higgins, deceaſed.

Ditto: Adj. Eneas Mackay to be Enſign, vice —— Graeme.

63d reg. of foot: Enſ. John Roberts to be Lieutenant, vice John Dalrymple, killed.

Ditto: Volunteer James Drury to be Enſign, vice John Roberts.

65th reg. of foot: Lieut. Jonas Watſon to be Captain, vice William Hudſon, killed.

Ditto: Enſ. John Baylie to be Lieutenant, vice Jonas Watſon.

Ditto: Volunteer Joſeph Hardy to be Enſign, vice John Baylie.

St James's, Auguſt 1. 1775. It is his Majeſty's pleaſure, that all officers belonging to his Majeſty's 17th, 27th, 28th, 46th, and 55th regiments of foot, now ſerving in Ireland, do immediately repair to their reſpective corps in that kingdom, except ſuch as may be employed in Ireland on the recruiting ſervice. ROCHFORD.

War-office, Auguſt 5. 1775. All captains, lieutenants, and enſigns, reduced with their corps at the laſt peace, and ſtill remaining on halfpay on the Engliſh eſtabliſhment, who deſire to be again employed in their preſent rank, are directed to ſignify the ſame to the Secretary at War.

On the 28th of June Mr John Hill, Profeſſor of Humanity in the univerſity of St Andrew's, was appointed Conjunct Profeſſor of Humanity with Dr George Stuart in the univerſity of Edinburgh, by delegates elected by the Town-council of Edinburgh, the Lords of Seſſion, the Faculty of Advocates, and the Writers to the Signet, viz. the Lords Juſtice-Clerk and Stonefield, the Lord Advocate, Mr Mackenzie deputy-keeper of the ſignet, and Meſſ. William Trotter and Thomas Simſon. *Edin. pap.*

Prices of grain at Haddington, Aug. 4. 1775.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	23 s. 6 d.	22 s. 9 d.	20 s. 8 d.
Bear,	19 s. 3 d.	18 s. 9 d.	17 s. 2 d.
Oats,	14 s. 10 d.	13 s. 4 d.	12 s. 6 d.
Peaſe,	14 s. 9 d.	13 s. 6 d.	12 s. 4 d.

Edinburgh, Aug. 18. 1775. Oat-meal, 1s. Bear-meal, 8 d. Peaſe-meal, 8 d.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for July 1775.

Within the city	Males 25	55	77.
	Fem. 30		
In the Weſt-kirk-yard	Males 13	22	
	Fem. 9		

Age.			No	Diſeaſes.	No.
Under		2	25	Aged	11
Between	2 &	5	10	Ague	1
	5 &	10	6	Aſthma	1
	10 &	20	3	Bowelhive	4
	20 &	30	4	Conſumption	24
	30 &	40	6	Chincough	4
	40 &	50	4	Fever	16
	50 &	60	3	Small pox	7
	60 &	70	5	Stillborn	2
	70 &	80	9	Palſy	1
	80 &	90	2	Teething	6
	90 &	100	0		